The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. | CHICAGO, TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1873. | NUMBER 204.

INSURANCE.

GEO. C. CLARKE,

FIRE AND MARINE

Insurance,

3 and 4 BRYAN BLOCK.

London Assurance Corporation of London,
Assets, $13,234,000 Gold.

Northwestern National Ins. Co. of Milwaukee,
Assets, $383,285.

Home Insurance Company of Columbus, O.,
Assets, $800,734.

Hoffman Fire Insurance Company of N. Y.,
Assets, $288,355.

Manufacturers' F. and M. Ins. Co. of Boston,
Assets, $500,000.

FIRESIDE FRIEND.

BUSINESS MEN

SHOULD ADVERTISE IN

Our Fireside Friend,

OF CHICAGO.

GUARANTEED CIRCULATION,

36,000 COPIES

PER WEEK.

WATERS & CO., Publishers.

REMOVAL.

REMOVED

PERMANENTLY TO

NO. 82 STATE-ST.

J. G. LANGGUTH, Optician,

Bet. Randolph and Washington-sts.

REMOVAL.

JEWETT,

MANUFACTURER OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Removed to 268 STATE-ST.

FOR SALE.

BOOK-BINDERS'

TOOLS AND STOCK,

OF ALL KINDS, AT

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.'S,

118 & 120 Monroe-st.

KIRKLAND GRATE COAL,

Mined by Kirkland & Co., Veeders, Fountain Co., Ind. Sold by C. H. DYER & CO., Cor. Wabash-av. and Madison-st.

GOOD FLAG POLES,

Ready-made or made to order. Orders left at Gilbert & Hubbard's, Ship Chandlers, 226 and 230 Water-st., or at 20 North Carpenter-st., will receive prompt attention.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE,

A Banking House, well situated in a city of (6,400) six thousand four hundred inhabitants, and in one of the best Counties in Iowa. Reason for selling: Retiring from business. Address O 67, Tribune office.

STOCKS FOR SALE.

$10,000 Chicago Gas Light and Coke Co.
$25,000 National Banks.
By HAMMOND & GAGE,
54 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN

In any amount of even thousands, on income producing real estate, at 9 per cent interest.
OGDEN & SCUDDER,
Room 9, Nixon's Building.

Chicago Loan Agency.

CHASE & ADAMS.

HORACE G. CHASE, 21 Bryan Block
JOHN B. ADAMS, 154 LaSalle-st.

Money loaned or invested for capitalists and others. Sums of $1,000 to $10,000 in hand, to loan upon Chicago and Cook County real estate.

GENERAL NOTICES.

FOR NEW ORLEANS,

TUESDAY, MARCH 11.

THE MAGNIFICENT PASSENGER STEAMER,

GREAT REPUBLIC,

Capt. THORWEGAN, J. P. YOUNG, Clerk, leaves St. Louis positively on March 11 for MEMPHIS, VICKSBURG, NATCHEZ, NEW ORLEANS, and all way landings. The passenger accommodations on this palatial Steamer are unsurpassed. For passage apply to
THOMAS MORRISON & CO.,
201 N. Levee, St. Louis.

N. B.—The Republic leaves Cairo Thursday, March 13.

W. L. BARMUM,

MERCHANT TAILOR AND HABERDASHER, from 85 Wabash-av. to 154 Dearborn-st., and will be pleased to see his friends and customers at his new store.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, A. F. and A. M. Special communication this (Tuesday) evening, at their hall in Masonic Temple, cor. Halsted and Randolph-sts., for work on the M. M. Degree. The fraternity cordially invited to meet with us. Ashlar Quartette will be present. By order of the W. M. C. H. CRANE, Secretary.

Masonic.

Regular communication of National Lodge, No. 596, A. F. & A. M., this (Tuesday) evening, March 11, 1873, at Masonic Temple, cor. Halsted and Randolph-sts., at 7½ o'clock. Important business and work on the Third Degree. All members requested to be present. By order of A. S. GUILFORD, W.M. A. B. STILES, Sec.

Masonic.

Special communication of Cleveland Lodge, No. 211, A. F. & A. M., for work, on Tuesday evening, March 11, at 7:30. Visitors are cordially invited. GEO. K. HAZLITT, Secretary.

LIFE INSURANCE STATEMENT.

TWENTY-SEVENTH

ANNUAL

STATEMENT

OF THE

Connecticut Mutual

LIFE

Insurance Company,

OF

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

NET ASSETS, January 1, 1872			$30,745,677.24
RECEIVED IN 1872:			
For Premiums	$7,715,067.83		
For Interest and Rents	2,039,353.16		
			$9,754,420.99
			$40,500,098.23

DISBURSED IN 1872.

TO POLICY HOLDERS:			
For claims by death and matured endowments	$2,211,891.56		
Surplus returned to Policy-holders	2,906,213.09		
Lapsed and surrendered Policies	678,809.81		
		$5,797,014.56	
EXPENSES:			
Commissions to Agents	$586,403.13		
Salaries of Officers, Clerks, and all others employed upon Salaries	63,496.36		
Medical Examiners' fees	15,142.09		
Printing, Stationery, Rent, Advertising, Postage, Exchange, etc.	69,226.45		
		734,268.02	
TAXES, AND PROFIT AND LOSS.		289,152.96	
			6,820,436.54
			$33,679,661.69

BALANCE, NET ASSETS, DECEMBER 31, 1872.

SCHEDULE OF ASSETS:		
Loans upon Real Estate, first lien, value		$17,652,982.82
Loans upon Stocks and Bonds, value		298,503.28
Premium Notes on Policies in force		8,800,087.92
Cost of Real Estate owned by the Company		1,139,972.47
Cost of United States Registered Bonds		1,680,826.80
Cost of State Bonds		813,900.00
Cost of City Bonds		2,136,695.00
Cost of Bank Stock		80,205.00
Cost of Railroad Stock		26,000.00
Cash in Bank, at interest		1,034,360.53
Cash in Company's Office		26,782.28
Balances due from agents, secured		89,386.14
		$33,679,661.69
ADD:		
Interest accrued and due	$975,580.29	
Market value of Stocks and Bonds over cost	214,457.52	
Net Premiums in course of collection	38,012.71	
Net deferred quarterly and semi-annual Premiums	28,428.92	
		1,256,479.44
Gross Assets, December 31, 1872		$34,936,141.13
LIABILITIES:		
Amount required to reinsure all outstanding Policies, net, assuming 4 per cent interest	$29,050,000.00	
All other Liabilities	747,053.00	
		29,797,053.00
Surplus, December 31, 1872		$5,139,088.13

Increase of Assets during 1872	$2,957,739.47	
Ratio of expenses to receipts in 1872	7.53	per cent.
" " " " 1871	8.12	"
" " " " 1870	8.35	"
" " " " 1869	8.45	"

Policies in force, Dec. 31, 1872, 63,868, insuring $181,896,167.00.

JAMES GOODWIN, President.

JACOB L. GREENE, Secretary.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

SPRING, 1873.

WE INVITE

Every Gentleman desiring an elegant Suit, made from extra choice Fabrics, imported expressly for our use, which exactly meets his wants, either for marriage, demi-toilet or business uses, to call on

ELY,

IMPORTING TAILOR,

657 Wabash-av.,

And be "Suited."

Clergymen 10 per cent discount.

ESTABLISHED.......................1854.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

Acre property at Washington Heights. Ten acres and 13 acres on railroad, near the crossing of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroads. Call and see map.
ISAAC R. HITT & BRO.,
Office, 19 Major Block.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

From April 1, an elegant 3-story and basement marble-front house, handsomely furnished, and with all modern improvements. Location one of the best in the city. Rent, $200 per month. Apply to O 36, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VERMONT.

THE WOODSTOCK POST

Contains a full weekly report of news from every county in the State. $1.50 a year. Specimen copies free. Address
THE WOODSTOCK POST,
Woodstock, Vt.

WANTED.

WANTED—FOR NORTHERN ILLINOIS,

Experienced Special and Local Agents for the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Philadelphia.

Parties who can show a good record can make a liberal contract by calling on or addressing
CHARLES B. HOLMES, General Agent,
18 Exchange Building, Chicago.

WASHINGTON.

The Senate Minority to Obtain Larger Representation on the Committees.

Action on the Patterson Case Indefinitely Postponed.

Caldwell's Case Pronounced the Most Flagrant in American Politics.

Proceedings in the Senate Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CALDWELL.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Senate to-day took up the Caldwell case, and made but little progress therein. Two speeches from Morton and Caldwell occupied the entire session. The one delivered by Morton was an effort which, from its strength, commanded the attention of the Senate. It was noticeable from the outset that this case was one wherein the facts were to be but little disputed, but which would be given over to the lawyers for a controversy as to the law points arising therefrom. Morton's arraignment of Caldwell was a powerful effort. Senators gathered around him from the commencement of his remarks, and appeared to be strongly impressed by his presentation of the case. When he finished Caldwell got the floor, and sent to the Clerk a speech prepared by Caleb Cushing, which he asked should be read. Before the reading was finished, the Senate went into executive session. To-morrow Caldwell's remarks will be finished, when others of his friends will demand a hearing. The situation in this case may be summed up as follows: To get a sufficient vote to expel Caldwell it was found necessary to bring up a resolution declaring his seat vacant. In accordance with English law and precedent, this would require but a majority vote. To expel him would necessitate two-thirds. The objections are to the form of the report of the Committee. The argument is that the Constitution of the United States, by granting the Senate the power of deciding on the qualifications of its members, has superseded the English statute, which gives a parliamentary body the right to expel its members. Under the statute, if it is accepted as the rule of action, it would be necessary to prove not only bribery of members of the Legislature, but of a sufficient number thereof to overcome the actual majority given for the person elected. Caldwell shows that he had a clear majority of twenty-five, and that, so far as the evidence is concerned, only one-fifth of that number are shown to have been influenced by money consideration. Several Democrats have been captured by this presentation of the case, and will probably vote against the committee's report on this ground. It is thought that it will require two days more to dispose of this case, and that Caldwell will escape through the technicalities above mentioned.

NOT CONSULTED.

The position of United States Marshall in North Carolina was tendered to Bob Douglas, the late Private Secretary of the President, without any consultation with the members of the delegation of that State. Considerable feeling is manifested at the appointment on this especial ground. No effort will be made, however, to resist the confirmation in the Senate on the part of the North Carolina Senators.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

The Republican Senate Caucus met again this evening, principally to deliberate on the demand made by the Democrats to the effect that the latter be allowed two assignments on the important committees, instead of the one allotted heretofore. Before proceeding to the discussion of this question, a prominent Senator made the point that the session might be considerably shortened by refusing to take up the case of Patterson, of New Hampshire, who had now passed beyond the jurisdiction of the body, and which, after all, involved simply a question of facts of importance to himself, but not to the public generally, so long as he was not acting in an official capacity. After some debate, it was decided that it was not worth while to take any action on this matter, and so it was postponed indefinitely. As to the request of the Democrats, after a somewhat exciting time, it was concluded that, in view of the fact that they represented nearly one-third of the Senate, they were entitled to the representation demanded. Accordingly, Senator Casserly, the writer of the original note, was notified that the request would be complied with, and through him the Democrats were requested to send in the names of their candidates. This evening the Democrats held a caucus at Senator Casserly's house, and at a late hour are engaged in preparing their list of names to be submittdd to the Republican caucus to-morrow.

BOUTWELL.

It appears that the opponents of Secretary Boutwell, *en masse*, are quite active, and rather unscrupulous. The Secretary received a dispatch to-day from Boston stating that a report had been circulated to the effect that he had withdrawn as a candidate for Senator. Gen. Butler, who left for Massachusetts Saturday, telegraphs that this story is reported to have been put in circulation by the friends of Dawes for the purpose of taking votes away from Boutwell. It is understood here that Butler will manage the contest to-morrow for Boutwell.

TERRITORIAL OFFICES.

The President has indicated his intention of hereafter making all appointments to positions in the Territories from the residents thereof, instead of selecting them from the broken down politicians of the Eastern States.

THE SALARY QUESTION.

It is but justice to those men who, like Senators Trumbull, Bayard, and Representive Banks, voted for the increased salary bill, to state their side of the question. They say their support was given to this measure simply to equalize the compensation account. Thus, for instance, the members of both Houses from Oregon got $6,492 for the session on account of mileage. Those from Nevada got $3,500; from Texas, $3,000; from Louisiana, $2,500; from Arkansas, $2,400; from Kansas and Nebraska, $2,100, notwithstanding the notorious fact that either these members had railroad passes all the way or else passed the entire session in Washington. The Increase of Salary bill abolishes mileage, and under this provision Senator Kelley will be required to pay $1,492 into the Treasury instead of receiving $6,492 therefrom.

POSTMISTRESS VAN LEW.

A determination is manifested in certain quarters to resist the confirmation of Miss Elizabeth Van Lew, who was to-day reappointed to the position of Postmistress at Richmond, Va. The opposition comes from the politicians, who assert that the lady rendered no services in the late political campaign which entitle her to this appointment, the most lucrative of all the Federal offices in the State. On the other hand, the Post-Office Department states that the lady has been efficient in the discharge of her duties, and under the civil service rules is entitled to appreciation on that score.

CINCINNATI POST-OFFICE SITE.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day notified the Commissioner at Cincinnati to readvertise for sites for the erection of the new post-office.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate:

United States Marshals—George J. Lammon, Nevada; Charles S. Hamilton, East District of Wisconsin; George Smith, Western District of Missouri.

United States Attorneys—John H. Standish, Western District of Michigan; Bluford Wilson, Southern District of Illinois.

Postmasters—William Miller, Petroleum Centre, Penn.; Isaac B. Gara, Erie, Penn.; John B. Howe, Oil City, Penn.; A. W. Dennison, Baltimore, Md.; John A. Miles, Charleston, Ill.; Clark E. Carr, Galesburg, Ill.; Anthony Laspeur, Lebanon, Ill.; James H. Clark, Mattoon, Ill.; H. H. Houghton, Galena, Ill.; A. B. Wade, South Bend, Ind.; Dwight Frazier, Laporte, Ind.; R. H. Fountain, Mishawaka, Ind.; F. W. Seeley, Lake City, Minn.; E. N. Leavens, Faribault, Minn; Charles S. Thurber, Cresco, Iowa; William H. Hartman, Waterloo, Iowa; William Rule, Knoxville, Tenn.; Mrs. E. D. W. Hatch, Rolla, Mo.; Thomas E. Douglas, Mansfield, Ohio; Samuel T. Beerbower, Marion, Ohio; John A. Post, Boise City, Idaho; Silas H. Crounz, Helena, M. T.; Edward Russell, Davenport, Iowa; W. A. Putney, Hamburg, Iowa; Thomas P. Tynor, Council Bluffs, Iowa; John H. Tierney, Clinton, Iowa; S. H. Bauman, Mount Vernon, Iowa; Thomas B. Kelley, Duquoin, Ill.; A. D. Cadawallader, Lincoln, Ill.; L. H. Jones, Paxton, Ill.; H. P. Lennett, Denver, Col.; H. H. Gudduth, Darlington, Wis.; James P. Baird, Columbia, Tenn.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations:

Collectors of Customs, George Jerome, Detroit, Mich.; Pendleton, G. W. Watmough, Cuyahoga, Ohio; C. W. Babcock, Surveyor General of Kansas; Philip Emerson, Associate Justice of Utah; Hiram A. Jones, Agent for the Indians, Indian Territory.

Postmasters—James H. Cogswell, Titusville, Pa.; John C. Post, Boise City, Idaho; William H. Hartman, Waterloo, Iowa; Hiram P. Bennett, Denver, Colorado Territory; James H. Clarke, Mattoon, Ill.; Anthony Lanspeur, Lebanon, Ill.; Thomas P. Tynor, Council Bluffs, Iowa; also, John H. Standish, Attorney of the Western District of Michigan; also, the following Southern Claims Commissioners: A. O. Aldis, Vermont; James B. Howell, Iowa; Orange Ferris, New York. United States Attorneys: A. M. Hughes, Middle District of Tennessee; Aaron B. Maynard, Eastern District of Michigan. United States Marshals: L. P. Evans, Eastern District of Tennessee; James L. Blaretts, Eastern District of Michigan; Benjamin H. Campbell, Northern District of Illinois; Eli A. Murray, of Kentucky.

DIPLOMATIC CONGRATULATIONS.

In accordance with the usual custom, the members of the Diplomatic Corps in Washington called in a body on the President at noon to-day, to pay their respects, and congratulated him on the beginning of his second term of office. Many of the members of the Corps were accompanied by their ladies. The President, with Mrs. Grant on his arm, and followed by the members of his Cabinet with their ladies, led the way to the east room, where they were immediately joined by the Diplomatic Corps and their ladies. The Diplomatic Corps, headed by their dean, the Turkish Minister, then shook hands with the President, and Blaque Bey read the following address:

MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to offer you the congratulations of the Diplomatic Corps upon this occasion of your inauguration. I feel both pleased and flattered that the duty has devolved upon me to express to you the sincere wish of my colleagues and myself, for the preservation of your life, and the consequent success of your administration.

To which the President replied:

MR. DEAN: I receive with sensibility the congratulations which you offer in behalf of your colleagues accredited to this Government. My intercourse with you all has hitherto been agreeable, and I trust may so continue. It is my wish, and shall be my purpose in the future, as it has been in the past, to keep up with the countries which you represent those cordial and friendly relations, which are essential to general prosperity and happiness.

MONTANA WAR CLAIMS.

The Third Auditor has arranged to have the Montana Indian war claims taken up for examination at once, and the Secretary of War will detail an Army Paymaster to pay them by checks as fast as audited.

THE MODOCS.

An official dispatch confirms the press statements of the surrender of the Modocs, and expresses the belief that peace will be permanent. Secretary Delano states that the Department will take steps as soon as possible to procure for the Modocs an acceptable and suitable reservation.

COLORED CONVENTION.

At a convention of colored men, held to-night, including representatives from various parts of the country, George T. Downing presiding, an address was adopted, claiming the full measure of civil rights, and asking the passage by the next Congress of a supplemental Civil Rights bill; expressing sympathy with the Cubans and denouncing Spanish barbarity, and concluding with resolutions thanking the President for fully committing himself to the principle of civil rights, and expressing gratitude to Charles Sumner, whose name above all others coming to mind in connection with civil rights, is precious to the colored man. [Great applause greeting the mention of Mr. Sumner's name.] Speeches were made by Sella Martin and the Hon. N. P. Banks in advocacy of the extension of belligerent rights to the Cubans, and of the abolition of slavery in Cuba. Addresses were also made by Congressman Rainey and ex-Gov. Pinchback.

THE UTAH GOVERNORSHIP.

NEW YORK, March 10.—It is stated that the President has offered the Governorship of Utah to ex-Delegate Claggett, of Montana.

SENATE—EXTRA SESSION.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Committee on Elections were directed to examine and report at the next session the best and most practicable method of electing the President and Vice-President of the United States, together with a plan for the organization of a tribunal to determine all contested questions connected therewith, and that the Committee have leave to sit during the recess of the Senate.

WITNESSES.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, offered a resolution that witnesses summoned in investigations by the Senate be paid $4 a day while in attendance, and 5 cents a mile each way for the distance actually traveled. Laid over.

PETITIONS.

Mr. CHANDLER presented petitions prohibiting liquor legislation.

Mr. FENTON proposed to present other petitions, when Mr. HAMLIN objected to the reception of any petitions of a legislative nature.

THE CALDWELL CASE.

The Senate, after its executive session, took up the Caldwell case.

Mr. MORTON, after preliminary remarks, alluded to the general denial of Mr. Caldwell that he had bribed any member of the Kansas Legislature to vote for him, and then proceeded to argue that the charge that Caldwell was elected by the use of money was sustained by the testimony. He quoted parliamentary law to show that bribery is not only an infringement of the parliamentary privilege, but when a single elector is prevented from exercising his right by external violence, the election is void, without reference to the number of votes. This is indispensable to the freedom of elections. The man who would purchase one vote would purchase all, and his corrupt influence would be limited only by the means of corruption. The Senate had a right to protect itself against a criminal, although the Legislature electing him might be indifferent on the subject. The power to expel a member was necessary to enable the House to perform its high functions, and was incidental to the protection of the State. In further argument, Mr. Morton said that this was the most flagrant case of bribery in English or American politics; and he then examined the testimony in the case to show such was the fact, and that, just before Caldwell's election, the talk of corruption was as common and free in Topeka as the markets or the weather.

Mr. CALDWELL said he had prepared a statement, which, his voice being affected by cold, he desired should be read at the Secretary's desk.

The Secretary then read the statement, which was in the nature of a legal argument. There was no pretense that his credentials did not speak the truth. It was an absolute fact that the majority of the Kansas Legislature did vote for him, while there was no proof that there was any restraint in the premises. The election of a Senator is the act of a State in its sovereign capacity, with which the Senate cannot interfere. Numerous precedents are quoted in support of this proposition. The Constitution makes the Senate the sole judge of the qualifications and returns of its own members, but it must be governed by written law. Mr. Caldwell insists that the Senate must be governed by the law as it existed at the time of the election. Before the reading was completed, on motion of Mr. CAMERON, the Senate went into executive session, and afterwards

Adjourned.

Utah Items.

SALT LAKE, March 10.—A large meeting of Mormons was held at the Tabernacle on Saturday, for a conference in regard to the programme of those called by the Church to settle the new district of San Francisco, in Arizona. The *Tribune* (Conservative) says that Brigham in this has a plan for making a good thing out of the Thirty-fifth Parallel route.

Small-pox is said to be raging to a fearful extent in the different towns of San Pete County. In the village of Spring City there were fifteen fatal cases. The complaint is made that the religious prejudice of the people prevents tee pressence of proper medical assistance.

The community is still exercised upon the prospective Governor of Utah. The latest dispatch that Clagett has an offer of the position is very aggravating to the Saints.

By the decision of the District Court to-day there appears no way for appeal from the lowest judicial tribunal of the Territory, the probate jurisdiction being denied by the Supreme Court.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Stock, Bond, Gold, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The early feature in Wall street was a decline in gold to 115, which occasioned no little gossip in the Gold Room. The large holdings of gold for the "bull" account were materially decreased on Friday and Saturday of last week, when the "bull" feeling rose to enthusiasm. The principal holders availed themselves of the buoyancy to unload freely, and it is believed that from nine to twelve millions of "long" gold were distributed. The gold loan market also experienced a decided change to-day, cash gold ranging from 1-16 for borrowing to 1-32 for carrying. The decline in gold and increased ease in gold loans caused a decided improvement in foreign exchanges. The decline in gold was followed by an improvement in prices on

THE STOCK EXCHANGE,

and a buoyant feeling. The first impetus to upward movement was a rise of about 4 per cent in Pacific Mail, which was attributed to reports that a new pool in the stock, for 100,000 shares, had been formed, and that one individual had put in 40,000 shares "long" stock as a contribution to the "pool," the remaining interest of 60,000 shares being taken by a number of operators. After this Pacific Mail report had had its full influence on the market, Washington telegrams stated that the Secretary, in consequence of his small currency balance and large prospective payments, would be compelled either to draw on the $44,000,000 greenbacks, or sell an additional amount of gold. Late in the day, rumor went so far as to state that $10,000,000 legal tenders had actually been deposited in one of the city banks; but, upon inquiry at the bank mentioned, the officers stated that they had not seen nor heard anything of the $10,000,000 greenbacks. Then rumor had it that the Treasury would soon sell $5,000,000 gold, and buy an equal amount of bonds, and leave the currency in the banks. These stories had a tendency to increase the purchase for the "bull" account on the Stock Exchange, under which prices advanced from ¼ to 4 per cent. The movement in Harlam is owing to a revival of the story that Vanderbilt intends to convert that road into a freight adjunct to the Hudson River, and thus utilize that track, instead of double-tracking the Hudson River.

The rumors of a consolidation between Chicago & Northwestern and Milwaukee & St. Paul are entirely discredited in Wall street.

MONEY.

Money opened stringent, but declined to 7. Prime mercantile paper is dull at 9@12.

BONDS.

Governments opened heavy, but advanced slightly, and closed firm.

PRODUCE.

Flour closes with a fair demand for low grades. Trade brands are well held, but quiet. Family brands are in moderate demand and steady. Wheat quiet and dull; holders firm. Pork is moderately active and steady, with sales of 150 brls at $16.00 for mess, and $17.50 for clear. For future delivery, 250 brls for May sold at $15.95, showing an advance. Cut meats show a moderate business. Dry salted shoulders were quoted steady at 6¼c. Pickled hams in tierces are quoted at 10½@12½c; 12 bxs bellies, 12 lbs, sold at 9¼c. Bacon is rather quiet, but steady. Short clear is quoted at 8½c, and long clear at 8c. The lard market exhibits a good business, and sales amount to about 4,000 tierces Western at 8 9-16c for March, and 8 11-16@8¾c for April.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Prognostications—Reports from Various Places.

CHICAGO, March 10.—The Signal Service reported moderate temperature all over the country yesterday, with snow at Chicago, Toledo, Rochester, and Oswego. This morning the moderate temperature continues, with snow at Duluth, New York, and in some parts of New England.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—Probabilities—For Tuesday, areas of lowest barometers will move eastward over the lakes and Ohio Valley. Southwest winds and cloudy and threatening weather will prevail from the Middle States and lower lakes to the Tennessee. Southerly winds, with threatening weather will prevail in the Gulf States. Falling barometer, increasing southerly winds, and cloudiness will prevail on the South Atlantic coast. Southeast winds veering to the southwest, with rising temperature, cloudy and threatening weather will extend over the Middle States by Tuesday night. Partly cloudy weather, with rising temperature, in New England. Brisk northerly winds will extend from Missouri to Texas by Tuesday afternoon.

CONCORD, N. H., March 10.—The heaviest snow-storm of the season occurred here this morning. Snow fell here and elsewhere in the State to the depth of six inches.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., March 10.—The weather still continues dry, and the Illinois River has not risen any since last evening, when it was reported nine feet above the winter mark. The ice moved considerably yesterday, but stopped in gorges, imperiling a large number of canal boats and ice barges at Peru, all loaded. The current is so sluggish from here to the dam at Henry that it is feared the river may fall again without carrying out the ice.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—The weather has been quite warm for three days past, and the ice on the lower rapids of the Mississippi River, and at points below, is broken up, and navigation will be resumed this week.

AUGUSTA, Me., March 10.—A heavy snow storm, with high wind, commenced this morning and continued through to-day. Six inches of snow fell, and trains are delayed.

Railroad News.

MILWAUKEE, March 10.—The St. Paul *Pioneer* of yesterday says: John P. Robson, with a party of twenty-nine persons, who have been engaged since June last in exploring the line for the Canada Pacific Railroad from Nipigon to Fort Garry, arrived in this city last evening, and took rooms at the Merchants'. The party walked from Nipigon to Duluth, a distance of 280 miles. They were accompanied by some ten or fifteen Indian guides, their baggage being conveyed by dog-trains. They made the journey on snow-shoes. Mr. Robeson informs us that since June last, when the expedition started out, they have surveyed and located 420 miles of road. The distance by the surveyed line between Nipigon and Fort Garry they found an excellent line. Something over 200 men have been employed in the work, which was completed about the 1st of February. Mr. Robson further informs us that work upon the line of the road will be commenced early this spring, and he expects the entire line from Nipigon to Fort Garry will be completed in two years.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., March 10.—A lively fight is looked for in this city this week between some of our citizens, who will, by their attorneys, Linegar and Lindsen, ask of the Circuit Judge of this district an order enjoining and restraining the Illinois Central Railroad Company from using Levee street, on which their track is laid down, for the purposes of transit or otherwise. This is a very important and interesting move.

Evangelism.

CINCINNATI, March 10.—The Evangelical Ministerial Association to-day adopted the initial steps for an attempt to form a union of Evangelical denomination. The plan presented by the Rev. Dr. Jeffrey, of the Baptist Church, was adopted. It arranges for a meeting of the people of all denominations at some future day to confer as to the matter for such a union. At this meeting a brief paper on the Cincinnati church statistic is to be read, and an address is to be delivered on the points of agreement between the different denominations. Then the further steps will be left to the meeting. Meantime, the ministers of the various denominations are to change pulpits frequently.

Daring Bank Robbery.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 10.—This morning, at the Clark's Falls City Tobacco Bank, corner of Seventh and Main streets, it was found impossible to unlock the safe. Supposing the lock to be out of order, a man was sent for, to open it. The doors were forced about 4 o'clock this afternoon, when it was discovered that burglars had entered the top of the vault from a room in the second story, cutting a hole in the floor and through the top of the vault, and then, with drills and powder, burst open the door of the safe. The safe was the Cashier's and had only special deposits and collaterals in it. The collaterals and deposits mainly consisted of local bonds, which were left behind, but the following special deposits are known to be missing: one bag, $2,000 gold; ten 10-40 Government bonds, $1,000 each; two 7-30 Government bonds, $500 each. The teller's safe was by the side of the cashiers, and contained the bank's funds. It was Undisturbed. The bank loses nothing. It is supposed the burglars accomplished their work yesterday and last night, as the room over the vault was occupied for several years as the office of the Mutual Benefit Insurance Company of Newark, N. J. The burglars lifted the matting on the room, cut through the floor, and accomplished their work; and replaced the planks and matting so the floor looked as if undisturbed. A full set of burglar's tools were left by the daring operators, including iron and copper sledge hammers, drills, fuse, &c. It is impossible yet to ascertain how much is lost by the burglary, but it is not believed much more than the above mentioned bonds and gold. There is no clue to the perpetrators of the robbery. A reward of $1,000 is offered for their capture. Information of the affair has been telegraphed to the principal cities reached from here by rail.

NEW YORK.

The Shoemakers—The Waterford Bank Robbery—Daring Burglary—Why Mrs. Putnam Favors a Commutation of Foster's Sentence.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 10.—An astounding burglary in the heart of this city came to light this afternoon. Mr. James Gardiner, a retired citizen of large wealth, living at No. 224 West Fiftieth street with his wife and one small daughter, was the victim. Three masked men entered his house at 2 a. m., and made their way to his chamber. One of them grasped Mr. Gardiner by the throat, and placing his knee on his chest held him tightly pinioned. The other seized Mrs. Gardiner and brandished a large knife over her head, threatening instant death if she persisted in her screaming. She struggled, however, and made as much noise as possible, gagged as she was. At one time the point of the knife touched her ear, and the wound still remains. Meanwhile the third man was rummaging the room in all directions in search of money and valuables. Mr. Gardiner owns several houses, and as it was near the first of the month the robbers supposed that he had collected the rents, and had the money in the house. They demanded where the money was to be found, but, despite their threats, Mrs. and Mr. Gardiner refused to give them any information. Mrs. Gardiner fought valiantly, and although she could not free herself, she tore the mask from her captor's face. This mask, a plain black one, she still retains, hoping that it may prove some clue by which to trace the burglars. Mr. Gardiner was so closely pressed down by the knee of the ruffian that he was helpless. At length, the man who was searching the bureau found $200 in one of the drawers. This was secured, as also two gold watches and a pearl ring, which was drawn from Mrs. Gardiner's finger. With this booty the thieves prepared to depart, and, after warning them to keep quiet, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner were released. The burglars lighted a piece of paper and went down-stairs, departing through the basement window. At daybreak an examination showed that they had forced an entrance by prying open the shutters of this window. Four men were arrested on suspicion, but as Mr. Gardiner could not identify them they were released.

The *Times* to-morrow will state that Mrs. Putnam received $10,000 for signing the petition to Gov. Dix asking for the commutation of Foster's sentence. Mr. Foster, Sr., has recently sold two houses and spent the proceeds in his struggle to save his son from the scaffold.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, March 10.—A small number of German journeyman shoemakers held a meeting yesterday for the purpose of increasing their organization, to enable them to strike for higher wages. Speakers were sanguine that the movement would receive a great impetus when the busy season opens, and that a successful strike will be inaugurated. A small number at the meeting, however, regarded it as a failure.

The trial, in Saratoga County, of Curley, for alleged complicity in the Waterford Bank robbery, Saturday last, resulted in a disagreement of the jury.

The *Post* denies that George William Curtis is dangerously ill. He is confined to his room as the result of overwork, but will be out in a few days, when he probably will take a respite from all labor for some months to come.

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

Arizona Mining News—Leland Stanford on the Pacific Road.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—Prof. Davidson will make a survey of the outer portion of the bar to endeavor to fine what the "Patrician" struck.

The recent heavy rain and snow storms in Arizona promise fine prospects for placer gold mines. There are ten inches of snow at Prescott. Mines will be worked in three months which have been hardly disturbed for four years.

The epizootic has made its appearance at Los Angeles in a mild form.

Much interest is felt over the Sacramento city election to be held to-morrow. At a mass meeting in that city to-night, Stanford, in addressing the people, says he takes no particular interest in the election, but complains of the warfare waged against the railroad by the people and press of the State. It is unjust and ruinous to the best interest of the country, and that the people of Sacramento are deeply interested in the good fame of the company. He questioned the movement for aid to the company He said it was not sufficient to build the road over the mountains. The resources came from other quarters, from the credit of the company, and its earnings. The Government had been given ample security. The Company claims to be able to meet every demand upon it from that source, and denies that the Directors intend giving the road up or refuse to pay its debts. Stanford is still addressing the meeting.

Obituary.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Foreign papers have notices of the deaths of Baron de Lorent, a veteran of the British army, and of Christian Dumas, at Passy, France, who at one time was an aid to King Louis Philippe.

Commander Edmund W. Henry, United States Navy, died at Piedmont, N. Y., on Saturday last.

ERIE, Pa., March 10.—John E. Houston, General Freight Agent of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, died here this morning after an illness of three days, of acute rheumatism.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 10.—W. H. Talbot, a prominent business man and old citizen of this city, died to-day.

BERLIN, March 10.—Queen Paulina, mother of the King of Wirtemberg, died to-day, aged 78.

BELOIT, Wis., March 10.—Prof. J. J. Bushnell, of Beloit College, died on Saturday afternoon.

Boiler Explosion.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., March 10.—A boiler explosion occurred at Coboconk on Saturday, by which a man and boy were instantly killed, and two others injured so severely that they died shortly afterwards. Two others seriously injured are still alive, and some two or three were slightly hurt. The shock was severe, and was felt for half a mile in every direction.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHILLICOTHE, O., March 10.—Three boilers exploded at Orange furnace, Jackson Court-House, last night about 11 o'clock, seriously wounding two employes, and demolishing the smoke-stack and building. Heavy pieces of the boilers were blown a distance of over 400 yards. The damage is between $9,000 and $10,000. One man is missing, and it is feared may be dead and buried in the ruins.

Cuban Sympathizers.

NEW YORK, March 10.—At Philadelphia, last evening, a large and enthusiastic meeting of Cubans was held, at which it was proposed to collect subscriptions for further liberating expeditions.

To Be Hung.

PEORIA, March 10.—Osborne, the Yates City murderer, will be hanged at Galesburg, Ill., without doubt, on the 14th.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

State Ownership as a Method of Regulating Charges.

Discussion in the Massachusetts Legislature.

Argument of Charles Francis Adams, Jr., for State Ownership.

Counter-Argument of Edward Atkinson.

We republish from the arguments before the Railroad Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, the following extracts from the arguments of Charles Francis Adams, Jr., and Edward Atkinson, Esq., on the subject of State ownership of railways:

Extracts from the Argument of Charles Francis Adams, Jr.

WHAT IS STATE OWNERSHIP?

But if the regulation of railways, which all agree to be necessary, cannot be accomplished by legislation, how can it be accomplished? How has it been accomplished elsewhere? It has been accomplished by what is known as the State ownership of railways. But what is this State ownership of railways! The general idea, and I think it is the idea which pervades the minds of gentlemen who come up here day after day, is that the Government is to own railroads and to run them as it does the postal system; that it is to assume every railroad in the country, large or small; that, in a word, it is to go into the railroad business in full tilt. In other words, the subject of State ownership of railroads is not at all understood. People talk very learnedly about it, without any knowledge of it.

So far as I know, no government ever has, and I venture the opinion that no government ever will, own all the railroads subject to its jurisdiction.

In the first place, it is impracticable; in the second place, it is both unnecessary and unadvisable. Let me refer to the Belgian system, which is the one most commonly discussed. The essence of the Belgian system is found, not in an exclusive state of ownership, but in competitions arising from a mixed ownership, part public and part private. The Belgian system, therefore, goes back to first principles; competition plays a far more important part in that system than in our own. The State railroads and the private railroads work incessantly side by side. The result is that the one keeps the other pure, and up or down to the mark, just as you choose to put it. They are now discussing in Belgium the expediency of the State assuming all the railroads. I venture the opinion that if this is done, they will find that they have destroyed that to which hitherto they have owed their success. They will have eliminated that element of competition which it should be their great aim jealously to preserve. For the very essence of the system of State management lies, not in the ownership of all the railroads by the Government, but in the control and regulation of the whole, through the ownership and management of a part. Upon this fundamental principle I feel that I cannot place too strong an emphasis. In these few words are included the whole theory of State ownership, which I am instructed to urge upon you. And with this statement I come back to my original proposition, and we can now formulate a rule. The admitted general principle is that the Government should have no connection with industrial undertakings. If I have established an exception to that rule, as regards some degree of supervision and regulation to be exercised in the case of railroads, then, the exception being conceded, we must also add that in this case the least degree of interference shall be exercised which shall be sufficient to secure the desired result. To this part of the odiscussion I shall hereafter recur.

THE CRY OF CORRUPTION.

But the moment it is proposed that the Government shall own and operate any part of the railroad system, we are met at the threshold with the cry of corruption. Our opponents exclaim, "See what our Government bureaus are! You will introduce into our politics a larger element of spoils than we even now have. The State Government, instead of owning the railroad, will be but a stepping-stone to the possession of the road." I do not wish to depreciate this danger. The "spoils" system, as it now exists in our politics, is degrading and pernicious enough, and I should be loth to do anything calculated to increase it. But, would this measure increase it? Let us see.

THE PRESENT SYSTEM THE MOST CORRUPTING.

I do not hesitate to maintain that all of the devices for introducing corruption into politics and the Government which could emanate from the unconscious ingenuity of the most stupid legislator, not one could be found equal to the existing system of railroad supervision and regulation. Upon what does that system depend? It depends upon this, that one man is to regulate and supervise the property of another. Is it consistent with ideas of common sense, is it within the bounds of reason, to suppose that the man who owns will not do his best to control the man who regulates? We know perfectly well how rapidly the movement in this direction is now going on. The sway of the railroad man and the lobbyist is notorious in half the Legislatures of the country. And why are they there? They are there because your false system of legislation has effected a separation between the ownership of a thing and its regulation, and he who owns the thing knows he must also own the Legislature which regulates the thing. And just so long as you pursue this false sytem under correct principles,—just so long as you deceive yourselves with the idea that you are not meddling all the while that you are doing your best to reduce meddling to a system,—just so long as you make one man own a thing and empower another to regulate the value *out* of it, —just so long legislative venalty and political corruption will increase. And yet the tendency in this direction is no less rapid than it is alarming. All over the country,—more elsewhere than in Massachusetts,—we see Legislatures year by year insensibly and, as a matter of course, assuming the functions of irresponsible boards of general railroad directors. And by the term irresponsible I mean not amenable to that caution which is inseparable from ownership. In the State of Illinois this position is avowedly assumed. We believe that it must result,—that it cannot but result in a conflict of interest, and in grave public and private disaster; that it will result in abuses and scandals and corruptions in comparison with which those which have hitherto startled and shocked us will be but as the dust in the balance.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER EXAMPLE.

But it would be a mere waste of time to cite examples of what I have been asserting from the recent history of State legislation. They are only too notorious,—not, perhaps, in Massachusetts, but not far from her borders. Let us go at once to high places; let us glance at that national scandal and disgrace, which is now uppermost in all minds. Let us see what the principle of supervision and regulation, unaccompanied by ownership, leads to at Washington. Who owns the Pacific Railroad? It was not built by West Point engineers,—it was indeed paid for out of the National Treasury, but not directly,—it is not owned by the United States. No!—if it was, the road would have been built much better, and for half its cost. As the country has good cause to know, it was built by an institution known as the Credit Mobilier. The Credit Mobilier owned the property, but Congress reserved a power to supervise and regulate it. What was the result? Bills were introduced into Congress to regulate the rates of transportation over the line, and to these, those who owned it were naturally opposed. What did they do about it? They did not bribe—oh no!—but they proceeded to "place the stock where it would do the most good," for they "wanted more friends in Congress." The record shows whether or no they got them. Those who had proposed to regulate charges over the Pacific Road did not prosper thereafter in public life. And all this resulted because the Government would not own and would meddle. They would bring two great principles into conflict,—the principle of ownership in one man, with the duty of control in another; and, as it was in this case, so in the long run will it be in all others, time without end. The man who owns will possess himself of the man who regulates.

THE ANALOGIES.

But let us take a few analogous cases—cases in which the Government owns, and cases in

which it supervises. From them let us see where corruption comes in. The subject is rich in analogies; let us take a few of those which most readily suggest themselves. At Washington there is the whole postal system on the one side, and the Union Pacific Railway on the other. I will not waste time by more than suggesting the comparison. The Government owned and managed the one, and did not *own*, but *supervised* the other; which has been the prolific source of corruption. But let us come nearer home. Not a year passes here in Massachusetts that the Legislature does not authorize some city or town to supply itself with water. Why should our municipalities go into the water business any more than into the bread business? Cannot aqueduct companies be organized as readily as gas companies? There is your analogy,—now work out the result. Our communities supply themselves with water, private companies supply them with gas. The one is owned by the public, the other is supervised by the Legislature. Are your water boards always in the lobby? Are they represented in the halls of legislation? I have never known the time when they were, and I have never known the time when the gas companies were not. Let us take another case. Here is our educational system. Why should the Government enter into the school business? Is it not to many a profession, and a source of profit? Why not leave it to competition and the law of supply and demand? Has this violation of our fundamental principle as to governmental interference with business undertakings proved a fruitful source of political corruption? I am not aware that either your committee rooms or the lobby is thronged by your school-teachers or their attorneys. Why are they not here? It is simply because you have not sought to divide the ownership of the system from the control of the system.

Suppose you treated your schools as you treat your railroads. Suppose that you went out of the school business yourselves, and proceeded to peddle out charters to others who went into the business to make money. Then suppose you went to supervise and to regulate—providing that every one should be educated, and that workingmen's children should be educated at less than cost; that such and such things should be taught, and that so much should be charged for tuition, and so on through all your precedents for railroad legislation. How long would it be before your school-teachers would have a lobby up here which would give the Committee on Education as much to do as this Committee has now? Fortunately, the State has long since entered into certain of the few of the exceptional lines of business which are practical monopolies, and the harmless, innocent, guileless system of supervision and regulation has been chiefly confined to railroads and gas companies.

WHY THE STATE SHOULD TAKE THE TUNNEL LINE.

And now, gentlemen, if I have succeeded in establishing my several positions as I have advanced, I may as well state a few reasons why it would be eminently expedient from a practical point of view for the Commonwealth at this time to assume the whole of the tunnel line. In the first place, the proper and immediate development of this enterprise will necessitate a heavy expenditure of money. There is no dollar which could be put into that line during the next ten years with any degree of judgment, which will not earn its 12 per cent per annum. Any amount of bonds of a State road, with the guarantee of the commonwealth upon them, and bearing an interest of 6 per cent, could be sold at par. Money could in this way be procured at the lowest rate, and without the intervention of a Credit Mobilier. The indorsement of the Commonwealth is good in money markets where private corporations are unknown. If you wish through the outlay of capital at a low interest to rapidly develop the traffic of this unformed enterprise, in this way you can do it best.

RAILROAD EXPERIMENTS.

But there is another and very important consideration in favor of this step. The Legislature year by year has pending before it or before you (if it has not any this year, it is the first time I have ever known them to be wanting), divers propositions looking to the trial of experiments in transportation. Last year you passed a law compelling the running of cheap early and late trains in and out of Boston; and I well remember that measures were introduced looking to the very cheap transportation of coal. These experiments are always opposed by the railroad corporations, who meet them with arguments not easy to disregard. They insist that the Legislature has no right to hazard their property by making them try experiments for the public good, in which they do not believe, but of which they must bear the cost. There is reason in this objection. If you turn your railroads over to private corporations to make money out of them, it seems to me they have a right to say, "We cannot carry goods or persons at a loss, and you have no more right to compel us to do so than you have to compel the cotton factories to turn out certain descriptions of cloth at a fraction of a cent per yard." Yet that is exactly what you did as regards the early and late trains by the law of last winter. You compelled the railroads to transport persons in certain trains at a dead loss. Therefore, I say, if the Legislature wishes to pursue these experiments (and there is no man in Massachusetts who wishes to see them pursued more than I do. I have been preaching them for years) they could best and most successfully pursue them at their own cost. If ever the State owns a portion of its railroad lines, then, and not till then, can these most interesting experiments be systematically and fairly tried. You may there test the advantage of cheap passenger trains and of cheap coal trains, and the people will pay the bills. Now the Legislature apportions the benefit to the people, and the bills to the stockholder.

TERMINAL FACILITIES.

But it is said by certain of the many counsel here present, "If you make this consolidation of the Boston & Lowell with the Fitchburg Road, what enormous terminal facilities for the new line will be secured in Boston. No such facilities can be secured in any other way. Here they are, ready to your hand,—passenger depots, freight depots, elevators, wharves in deep water, —everything indeed that is requisite." I agree, sir, that these facilities are very admirable. At the same time I insist that there is one way of getting even better terminal facilities than these. There is one power which can supply this line with grounds more amply than those of the Fitchburg and the Boston & Lowell corporations combined, and that is the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Let us see. The State Prison is to be moved away from Charlestown;—there then is the State Prison estate. I do not know why that could not be easily and profitably applied to railroad purposes. But the Commonwealth of Massachusetts is no ordinary private corporation. It can even deal with the United States on terms of equality. Why may it not then go to Washington and say to the National Government, "We want the Navy-Yard for our State railroad?" Would her Senators and Representatives have great difficulty in securing it? The necessary measure, I fancy, could soon be put upon its passage.

THE CONNECTIONS OF A STATE ROAD.

But it is said that a commonwealth cannot hold or operate roads beyond the limits of the State; that it is necessary the tunnel line should stretch out to Ontario, to Detroit, and to Chicago,—yes, to Montana and to Puget Sound! And this can only be done through the agency of private corporations. These visions, gentlemen, partake, perhaps, a little of the nature of day-dreams, but yet, in all sobriety, I would insist that the Commonwealth is in quite as good a position as any private corporation to deal with this class of questions, whenever they shall present themselves. Not that I care to precipitate them to an unadvised solution. After the bitter experience we had two years ago, I would never appear here to forward, by word or deed of mine, the grant of one dollar of the public money to be expended in aid of any private railroad enterprise beyond the limits of the State; and only on the most extreme compulsion would I advocate it within the State. The Hartford & Erie business and the Pacific Union experience, if they proved anything, proved how dangerous and how unadvisable are all these alliances between the State and private companies. It is best—far the best—for the State to hold itself wholly aloof; but if it must intervene it should, we insist, do so as a sovereign and not as a partner; let it take none if it can be avoided, but if it must take any let it take all. But beyond the limits of the State Massachusetts certainly would never plunge into any work of railroad construction which not would return upon its cost its 10 per cent per annum. Private capital is always ready to construct whatever promises a return of 10 per cent. But if private capital will build, cannot the State authorize Trustees to lease and operate? Why should the State not do for itself in Massachusetts what a private corporation has long done for a railroad company in Pennsylvania? The Pennsylvania Railroad Company does not own or operate a mile of road beyond the limits of the State which chartered it. But there is a wheel within a wheel; there is a Pennsylvania company which leases, and holds, and operates railroads all over the West in trust for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Why should not Massachusetts, if it be found necessary, do that which has elsewhere been found expedient, and empower its Board of Trustees to lease and operate roads connected with its State road, and to hold them to the use of the people of the Commonwealth?

RUIN TO OTHER ROADS.

But we are met with a new objection to the experiment. After insisting upon it that the State cannot possibly operate a railroad cheaply, or so as to compete with private corporations, our opponents, and with equal earnestness, insist that the cheap transportation which would result from State management would ruin the private corporations. In other words, they argue that the cost of transportation must be kept up that railroads may be remunerative. The argument is slightly suggestive of a confusion of ideas as to whether railroads were made to carry persons and property, or whether persons and property are kept in motion in order to support railroads. It might also be used to recall certain interesting reminiscences of forty years since, when railroads were themselves denounced on account of the injury they involved to such vested interests as turnpikes and stage coaches. Let these pass, however, and meet the argument on its merits. We have authorized private capital to build our railroads in order to make money out of them, and now we propose to compete with them, perhaps to reduce their profits. Yes! We do propose to do just this; we want to stop trying to reduce profits by law and to try henceforth to do it through honest competition. Let us see, in the first place, how what we propose would naturally be expected to operate, and then we will see how it actually has operated elsewhere.

And remember, gentlemen, we propose just so much public ownership as shall enable the State, through the management of a part, to regulate the whole, without recourse to its legislative power; to this extent our experiment goes and no further. But how practically would the management of a part serve to regulate the whole?—for this is purely a practical question. If experience showed that the road owned by the State was operated at a greater expense than private roads, and money was lost on it and taxes incurred through it, is it not natural that the people of other sections of the State would very decidedly decline to be taxed to make good a loss on a road which did not benefit them? They would say, "Private roads pay, and the public road ought to pay. If it can't be made to pay, then we are not going to be taxed to support it as well as the private roads; it has got to be sold." The railroad corporations are, as every one knows, poor, weak, powerless organizations, yet, with all their weakness and all their impotence, I should not fear to expose them to such a competition as this; they would, I fancy, make very short work of it. On the other hand, if the State road should pay, the people of other sections would be apt to ask, "Why should not private roads pay when operated on similar principles?" If, then, the road lost money and became a burden on the whole State, the people would insist upon the abandonment of the experiment; just as they have done elsewhere and heretofore. If the road paid, the private roads would be forced to adopt its system. The people would say to the private corporations, "You see what the State road is doing. It gives cheaper transportation and better accommodations than you, and yet it pays both interest and dividends; why cannot you do the same? You have always asserted that the Government could not compete with private enterprise. How do you account for the facts? This won't do! You must adopt a system as liberal to us as that of the State road is to its people; or we will assume your roads, too." And the private corporations would speedily experience light. In the one case the people would refuse to be taxed to make good the losses of the State corporation; in the other case they would refuse to pay to keep up the extortions of the private corporations. Either way the phantom of ruin would vanish into air.

THE EXPERIENCE OF BELGIUM.

But it will be said, "This is all theory—very pretty, no doubt—but pure theory, and like most theories not well calculated for rough use." Very good—so be it!—but we wish our case to be armed on every side, and so we will now abandon theory, and have recourse to precedent. Here is a little volume of about the size of a Webster's Dictionary, unabridged, which has recently been published, by order of the English Parliament. I do not propose to read it through to the Committee;—I have read it through myself, and I would not visit a similar infliction upon any other man except as a punishment for crime. As is the case with most legislative documents, its dullness is intolerable. This volume contains a very full report of the evidence submitted to a Joint Committee of Parliament, to which was referred a year ago the whole subject of the consolidation of railways in Great Britain. To procure official and reliable information the English Board of Trade sent their Assistant Secretary to the continent to report on the railway systems of other countries. That gentleman submitted the very thorough results of his inquiries to the Committee in a document included in that volume, and stamped throughout with that peculiarly unimpassioned, business-like method of statement so characteristic of English official reports. He confines himself to facts, and leaves inferences to others. After giving a sketch of the history of the Belgian railroad system (a small portion of which is reproduced in a popular form in the Railroad Commissioners' report for this session) he concludes with this extract, which reads as if it were written to bear upon this discussion:

"It is clear that in Belgium competition is most effectually killed, and yet at the same time that the difficult questions of special contracts, through rates, traffic arrangements, and running powers have been solved, while the service is performed at rates which are satisfactory, at all events, to the public.

"That this has been the result of the action of the Government there can, I think, be little doubt, though circumstances, in some degree fortuitous, have helped to set the Government in motion.

"The State, acting as an independent company, has been able to make bold experiments, and by the mere force of its example to coerce the private lines into following its lead; at the same time there is at least room for doubt, whether if it had not been for the pressure of competition from lines running in and out of its own system, the State would have been so active.

"The measures of the State have been most vehemently criticised on the part of the companies, who have complained that their property was being unjustly depreciated by the lowering of tariffs made without sufficient cause and upon unsound principles, and which from their position they were in whole or in part compelled to adopt. * * * The State having this power, having the public purse to back it, being supported by public opinion, and having a dominant position from being owner of the best, or nearly all the best lines, had no need of any further power to control the private companies when once it began to act in earnest, and hence the State, though always acting on a footing of equality in matters of rates, facilities, or purchase, has been able to lead or drive the companies to adopt its principles without putting in force parliamentary powers, or having recourse to anything but the moral influence of its position. * * * For in spite of the hostility and criticism of its opponents, the State has been able to carry through its measures, and has made a fair financial success, inasmuch as the present year will probably show a net return of 6 per cent upon the invested capital."*

THE RESULT.

That covers every position I have taken to-day. Covers them, not as the theories of a *doctrinaire*, but as the experience of the life of a railroad system. And mark the result, I pray you! The questions which perplex and agitate this people are settled in Belgium, settled on terms "satisfactory to the public." And this has been done through competition and without recourse to that legislative action which has failed so ignominiously in this country and in Great Britain. And has this policy resulted in ruin? Not to an alarming extent. The net return upon the invested capital of State roads of Belgium in 1872 is stated at 6 per cent, and that on our Massachusetts roads, during the same year, was 6 3-10 per cent. But in Belgium money rules at perhaps 4 per cent per annum, and with us during the last year it has averaged at least 8. An interest of 6 per cent in Belgium is somewhat the same as an interest of 12 per cent here. It is not too much to say that in 1872 the State railroads of Belgium returned to those who owned them a profit of 50 per cent greater, in proportion to the cost of money, than did the private roads of Massachusetts. This does not look like ruin to the private corporations. That talk has stopped in Belgium.

THE FAILURE OF OTHER ROADS.

But there is one more argument against State ownership; an argument which I see by the papers, was pressed upon your attention yesterday afternoon by an eminent gentleman, with whom it gives me satisfaction to say I have had many pleasant relations,—Mr. James F. Joy, of Detroit. He told you that this experiment of State ownership and management had been tried and failed repeatedly. He should, however, have gone one step further, and should also have shown you that private ownership had never failed; that we never heard of railroad manias and panics, and that '57 was only a horrid dream. It is true that the experiments at State ownership attempted thirty years ago, when no one knew anything about railroad economy, failed; and they had companions in misfortune, for all the railroads in the country failed too. The simple difference was that the States could afford to throw their railroads over, and did; and the private parties couldn't afford to do so, and had to carry them through. Mr. Joy told you that the Michigan Central Railroad in the hands of the State lost money, but, when a private corporation took it, it paid large dividends. Very likely. The State during a time of crisis, at the ebb of the tide, threw away its property, and then the flood came and swept that road and every other on to fortune. It is notorious that there is hardly a railroad in Illinois—the great railroad State—which has not passed through bankruptcy in private hands. It is not fair to turn back thirty years to a time when everything failed, and the whole system, public and private, broke down, and say that then the State railroads broke down. So they did; and the States broke down, too. Most of the readers of Sydney Smith have heard something of Pennsylvania bonds. Those who argue in this way should go on and prove to us that, while the Government system broke down, the private system stood up. Unfortunately it failed to do it.

*Report of Joint Select Committee on Railways Amalgamation; appendix 1, p. 794.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.

But leaving these general arguments, upon which I have felt constrained to dwell so long, let me now press upon you certain general considerations in favor of the State now trying this experiment. The Commonwealth already owns a large portion of this line. We do not want to abandon what has cost us millions of money. Neither do the corporations, so ably and numerously represented here, seem fully able to agree as to which of them shall relieve the State of this heavy burden. Meanwhile the attempt at the regulation of railroads by statute has not proved a success, nor does it meet the approval of railroad men—they like it no better than State management. Like other eminent gentlemen in our recent history, they "want to be let alone." Well, if they cannot agree as to the disposition to be made of the road the State has built, and cannot operate their own road so as to meet the popular expectation, is it not reasonable that the people should try at their own cost to see if they cannot themselves do better? A man can at least do what he likes with his own, and buy in open market. Then if this experience fails, one more stumbling block will be taken out of the discussion. It will be proved that the opponents of State ownership were right, and that its advocates were wrong. The property can then be disposed of to private parties, and we can address ourselves anew to some other solution of this difficult problem. For, gentlemen, rest assured that this problem has got to be solved. Do what you will, and say what you will, railroads are not subject to the free actions of the laws of political economy,—and cannot be abandoned to them. Your patchwork legislation already hangs in tatters about the limbs of this giant, and with it you may cover him up, but you cannot bind him. Some other remedy has yet to be devised. That this which we now advocate is the final remedy, is more than we dare assert. It has, however, proved an effective remedy elsewhere; and if you now try it and it fails, it is but one more piece of rubbish swept out of your path.

And now, gentlemen, I have come to a point in this discussion at which I propose to leave the path in which I have hitherto trod. For I believe I have said nothing to-day, at least, I was so instructed, and have tried to say nothing, which I have not substantiated by our own experience or that of other countries, or else by such a return to first principles and citation of authorities as would entitle it to, at least, a respectful consideration. I now propose, however, to indulge in a little theorizing of my own.

THE ARGUMENT REVIEWED.

But before doing this, I must ask you to bear with me, while I briefly review the ground over which we have advanced and the conclusions I have sought to establish. I think they are not illogical. In the first place, through argument, universal and long-established usage, and general authority, I endeavored to show that the system of transportation by rail was not subject to those fundamental laws upon which what is known as the science of political economy is based; that, indeed, it holds a position as regards the community in no respect the same as that of ordinary industrial pursuits. This position established, and the railroad system put upon the footing of a practical monopoly, it followed that some machinery for its regulation through the agency of Government must be devised. That by statute, or the exercise of legislative power, was the most obvious. This we have attempted to show, both through careful historical investigation and by abstract argument, was at once ineffective, and, in its political aspect, peculiarly corrupting and dangerous. If I did not wholly fail in this attempt, it followed that some new method of regulation must be devised. Looking abroad, that we might tread in a beaten path, I then had recourse to the experience of foreign countries. Our aim was to get back, if in any way we might, to the firm ground of fundamental principle,—we looked to set our feet in the tracks of our fathers, in which we could neither stumble nor fall. If our Government must regulate, must meddle, how could it do so with the least degree of danger to itself and to the interests involved? Under the happiest auspices we realized that dangers enough gathered about the path.

The answer was, through the artificial establishment of that principle of competition which, in the matter of transportation by rail, did not naturally exist. This had elsewhere been secured through a mixed ownership, under which public railroads and private railroads were kept in constant opposition. But this implied the fact of State ownership—a most dangerous political innovation. If, however, such an innovation was necessary, though it was to be entered upon with doubt and reluctance, yet precedents for it were not wanting. They were found in our postal and educational systems, in our hospitals and our water-supply. If, then, in this case, the Government must intervene, could it not most safely and effectively intervene by going into the railroad business as it had already gone into the postal, the medical, the educational, and the water business? It remained to consider what was the least degree into which it could enter it, and yet secure the end it had in view; for be it always remembered, we insist that Government would not be justified in entering into any business simply to make money, but only to protect the public against the control of a monopoly. Conceding, therefore, for purposes of argument, the principle of mixed ownership, those opposed to us have a fair right to ask of us to define what we mean when we thus speak of a "least possible amount." They may well say, "You have no right while discussing such a subject as this to stand up and talk of 'least possible amounts.' Define yourselves. Give us some idea what is implied in this unknown quantity."

THE FUTURE OF OUR RAILROADS.

That I may do this, gentlemen, it is necessary for me to ask you to form some definite conception as to the probable future of the railroad system of Massachusetts. You are sitting here to pass upon a question in regard to which your decision is destined to be productive of very great results for good or evil to the Commonwealth. You have, therefore, no right to report a measure without forecasting the future to the best of your ability. To look far behind the veil is not given to mortal eyes; but, so far as we may, we are in duty bound to look before we finally pass upon such a measure as this. For myself, knowing as I do the principles which are controlling the development of railroads, both in this country and in Europe,—as the result of the best study which with my poor ability I can give to this subject, and which certainly has not lacked the quality of assiduity, I am prepared to see great changes in the immediate future. As respects the principle of consolidation, I am ready to go very far. It is a necessity—a natural of growth. You may not like it; you will have to reconcile yourselves to it. You may try to check it, and by so doing force it into unnatural shapes, but you cannot stop it. Others, stronger than you, have thought to do so, and their attempts have but resulted in failures; as will be the case with yours should you vainly follow in their steps. The railroad system will grow,—it must grow,—and its development must take the form of a larger consolidated ownership. The day of smaller corporations operating forty or fifty miles of road is past. They cannot control the capital, they cannot command the business capacity necessary to meet the vast and increasing requirements of the present day. Whether in some respects they are an evil or no, consolidated railroad lines are no less inevitable than necessary, and the immediate question now before you involves in its correct solution some definite ideas as to what effect the course of consolidation is to have on the railroad of this State

SIX RAILROAD FAMILIES.

I, myself, look forward with confidence to the time as not remote when some six corporations will, in fact, control the railroad system of Massachusetts. France, with twenty-five times our territorial area, is already districted out among an equal number. Our railroads, under the pressure of natural laws, will thus gravitate into families of somewhat the following description: To the North and East, the Boston & Maine and the Eastern, with their connections, will form one family. If they had formed it two years ago it would have prevented the wanton throwing away and the wicked waste of millions of money. Next to this and stretching its arms out to Ontario, Canada, and the whole undeveloped North, will be the Boston & Lowell—the great northern consolidation for which your laws already provide,—a field large enough to fill the ambition of any common man. Then should come the Fitchburg Railroad and its connections, binding the State by its all-rail route to the great lakes and the West, and reaching into the coal fields of Pennsylvania. Further South will be the Boston & Albany family, operating a powerful line already well consolidated and well understood. Beyond that will come the Boston, Providence & New York family, to constitute which the Boston & Providence and the Boston, Hartford & Erie lines must ultimately absorb each other,—though the time is not yet. And this connection will take to itself the territory of Southwestern New England, and will stretch across the Hudson to the coal fields again, and on over the Erie and the Pennsylvania to the West. And finally to the Southeast, now the most firmly consolidated of all, occupying the remaining sections of the State by a responsible tenure which cannot be shaken, and to the great benefit of the people thereof,—in that direction we find the family of the Old Colony.

CONSOLIDATION NECESSARY AND BENEFICIAL.

Unless my foresight wholly fails me, I have now roughly indicated the general outline of our railroad consolidations; and, so far as I am concerned, representing in some degree the Commonwealth in dealing with its railroads, I would much rather have to do with these six families than with an awkward congeries of disconnected quarreling fractions of a system, such as now exists. Take any one of these roads and you could deal with it in some position of equality. It could be held to some degree of responsibility, and upon any abuse connected with its management we might hope to concentrate and direct the force of public opinion. A group of small corporations on the contrary is always irresponsible, and to argue with them is like spending one's breath in a talk with the north wind. They cannot understand you in the first place; and in the second, they could not do what you want if they did. They cannot afford to secure the services of those able men who alone can grasp the significance and possibilities of the railroad system; and they could not carry out their plans if they did. If you want to put brains and money into your railroad system, if you want corporations which you can hold to some degree of responsibility, then you must let development take its natural course, and you must not seek to keep the man swathed in the swaddling clothes of the babe.

THE STATE SHOULD OWN ONE FAMILY OF ROADS.

But if this is to be the form which the railroad system is to assume, if consolidation is thus inevitably reducing the small number of competing points, why is not your system at last a naked, recognized monopoly? The phantom of competition haunts it no more. Then you must regulate or you must submit; there is the alternative. Now if this is the result to which the railroad system of Massachusetts is tending, and you would seek to regulate through mixed ownership and competition rather than through legislation and meddling, what is the least possible ownership among six such families as I have described which would enable the State, through the management of a part, to regulate the whole? Clearly, we say, it is to own one of these family groups out of the six; and then mere common sense points out the Fitchburg and tunnel family as the one. Why, gentlemen, see the position which this line occupies, and the controling power which the possession of it would put into the hands of the State. Through the Cheshire road it connects with Canada on the north, competing with the Northern line. It runs parallel with the Boston & Albany, and where that goes it can go. Through the channels of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, it reaches into Pennsylvania, and competes with the Hartford & Erie, and with the very colliers which come to us by sea. The trade of Connecticut and New York City is the only trade it cannot touch, and that is competed for by water. He who holds the tunnel line, holds therefore the key of the railroad system of Massachusetts; he holds the key, but there is but one holder who would use it.

So much for our external traffic; but this does not cover the case of local traffic. It is, however, impossible that there should be two different systems of local transportation in any community, the one being right and the other wrong. A successful innovation will soon force its way into general use. But to remove an abuse or to explode a false theory, you must demonstrate the existence of your abuse or the falsity of the theory. Here the railroad corporations have us on the hip. We may talk, argue, and discuss; we cannot demonstrate. With the State operating the tunnel line there would not be a form of transportation by rail from without or within the Commonwealth, no matter how removed from immediate contact with the State road, which would not feel instantly the effect of any reform in management established upon it. I have shown you that in practice this was found to be the case, through the long experience of Belgium, and it would have to be the case here. If, on the contrary, no reforms could be introduced successfully on the State road, then the case of the private corporations would be made out. What the people could not accomplish on their own road, they could not ask or expect to see accomplished on the roads of others.

THE LIMITS OF THE EXPERIMENT.

Here, then, is where we would limit the experiment of State ownership. To go beyond this, and to talk of assuming all the railroads in the State, or even the greater part of them, would not only expose our political system to a great and unnecessary danger, but it would destroy the very essence of the experiment, the mainspring of its success. We rely on competition to preserve us from red tape on the one side, and corruption on the other, and so we do not want to destroy competition by State ownership, but we want to get back to it through mixed ownership. When we stand upon competition we feel the solid ground under our feet. That solid ground, so far as Massachusetts is concerned, we believe could be secured through the public ownership and management of the one railroad line which will owe its existence to the State, and which stretches its sinews and feelers throughout the railroad system of the State.

CONCLUSION.

In respectful compliance with the request of the committee, I have now submitted the views of the gentlemen composing the Railroad Commission on the matter before you. We consider this no case for dogmatism or angry discussion. We are too well acquainted with the magnitude and many sidedness of this railroad problem to profess an implicit faith in any solution of it we have to propose. Meanwhile I have freely submitted to you, in this public way, my colleagues' and my own contribution to this debate; and, having done so, I will add that, in accordance with the invariable rule of our Board, unless officially called upon by you, we shall in no way seek to further influence the course of legislation.

Extracts from the Argument of Edward Atkinson.

STATE OWNERSHIP IN THE PAST.

Your remonstrants protest against the proposed extension of the functions of the State, upon the distinct ground that, even if the thing is lawful to be done, the State corporation is, in the very nature of the case, unfit to do the work well. In proof of this, it is only necessary to refer to the railroad which has been built by the State, whether lawfully or not, as it may appear in the future, on this side the Hoosac Tunnel. This piece of State railroad has been built under the control and direction of Governors and councils of as high character and of as good capacity as any we can hope to elect in the future; yet it has been described by one of the most active advocates of further State construction as being "so crooked, so wrongly placed, and so badly constructed that it seemed as if the engineer in charge had been making a job for his successor to undo." Surely a most significant piece of evidence as to the utter unfitness of the State corporation to do railroad work.

THE QUESTION OF TAXATION AND CORRUPTION.

Regarding the question again as one of taxation, each man has a right to consider the taxes which he has paid toward the construction of the railroad above described, and to the Hoosac tunnel itself, and also the taxes which he must inevitably pay if the State buys out, completes and equips the so-called tunnel line, as so many forced subscriptions to a railroad enterprise to which he would not have contributed voluntarily, and which may be a positive injury to him or his business. Each man thus forced by an unjust and unequal statute of doubtful validity to enter into a business not freely chosen by him may also affirm that the very men who have forced this subscription from his pocket, had they themselves been voluntary subscribers to a railroad for an equal sum, would have scouted the very idea of putting the money into the charge of any State executive or legislative body ever chosen, to be by them expended in the construction of a railroad.

Let it also be considered that a step to be taken coincident with the construction of the railroad itself is the establishment of works for the construction of not less than 150 locomotives and 2,000 cars, alleged to be needed at once by the promoters of the job, for doing the work upon the line; and the unfitness of the State for such a job must be obvious. Your remonstrants may without argument challenge a single advocate of this "experiment" proposed to be tried in part at their expense, to affirm that such work can be done cheaply, effectively, or even honestly, by the State Corporation; and they may also challenge a denial of their allegation that such an experiment might lead to the most gross political malfeasance, which would sap the very foundation of public integrity. Moreover, the end would not be reached when the cars and engines were completed. Even at the present cost of transportation over existing railroads,—now said to be so exorbitant,—produce has of late accumulated in Boston faster than it can be removed, and unless the State,—after it has organized its line, obtained its terminal facilities, and is prepared to do its work of cheap transportation,—shall then proceed to build elevators and to organize commerce, who will do it? Is it to be supposed that private capital will be eagerly invested in any branch of transportation, when the heavy hand of the State has just forcibly excluded it from one branch of the business for fear it might reap over 6 per cent profit?

THE PROSPECTS OF THE TUNNEL ROUTE.

But, gentlemen, are you aware of the fact that the demand for greater railroad facilities from the Hudson River will be so cogent as to assure even the interest on the proposed investment? Whence is the business to come? As things now are, merchandise has of late accumulated here faster than it could be removed. The Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad is about to be completed, and may add to the accumulation. I have an impression that the State, as a corporation, has some property in that line, and now it it is proposed to add another, to be worked at an artificially low cost, in which, if you succeed, you will delay the time when the money sunk in the Hartford & Erie can be recovered. And when the three roads, the Boston & Albany, and Hartford & Erie, and Tunnel lines, have thus been equipped and are ready to operate, what may be the result of your operations if good harvests in Europe should so reduce the export demand for produce that not enough should be offered for all the roads that will then be competing in the State and elsewhere? Bear in mind that even your one Boston & Albany road brings into the State six times as many tons of merchandise as it carries out, and that train after train of empty cars must even now be moved out of the State.

I know it is heresy to doubt that there is a great flood of business ready to pour through this tunnel, but, so long as it ends at the Hudson River, I cannot see the signs of it. If the traffic is there and promises such profit that the State must intervene and keep down the price of its transportation, why is there not a little army of railroad capitalists eagerly seeking to buy the tunnel and eagerly bidding more than its cost? Millions on millions of capital have gone out of the State into distant railroads; millions on millions more have given the State itself more miles of railroad, in proportion to its area and to its population, than any other State yet enjoys—more than France, which has one mile of railroad to twenty-six square miles—more than Great Britain (one mile to eight square miles) —more even than England (one mile to six square miles). We have in Massachusetts one mile to 4 7-10 square miles. Yet not a single million ever went into the tunnel except that forced from the pockets of the people by due process of tax laws. The reason is plain. It is evident that no railroad man who knows his business can honestly say that the tunnel will, for years to come, pay interest on its cost; hence, as I said before, it must be tax, tax, tax, to the end of the chapter. But, it is said, we are in some twelve or fifteen millions, and we must go in twenty or thirty more to get that back. Well, gentlemen, when the tunnel was first proposed, we were to get it for two or three millions, and it has cost about five fold. We are now promised the through line at an additional cost of fifteen or twenty, but who can warrant us that four or five fold that sum may not be called for before the end?

If the normal or safe rate of income upon capital be considered 7 per cent, the present aggregate of State, county, and municipal taxation, locally assessed and collected by the City and Town Treasurers, amounting in 1872 to $22,538,-604.51, at the average rate of $14.53 in a thousand, absorbs 20.76 per cent of such normal or safe income; the "picayune" addition of $2,000,-000 for the support of the State railroad would carry the average of local taxation to $15.82 in a thousand, and would increase the proportion of a 7 per cent income absorbed by taxation to 22.60 per cent. In plain language, then, this proposition to tax the State $2,000,000 for the support of a State railroad is equivalent to a proposition to impose an income tax of very nearly 2 per cent on every city and town in the Commonwealth.

COMPETITION OF THE WEST IN MANUFACTURES.

Are we to enter upon the closer competition in manufacturing, on which our State depends; (and by manufacturing I do not mean mere textiles, but all our great variety) are we to maintain and increase our manufactures, if we are forced into competition with Illinois, for instance, now free from debt; with Iowa, now free from debt; with Indiana, almost free from debt? Can we compete with these States, I say, if handicapped with a burden of debt, the magnitude of which no man can tell?—a debt imposed on the pretense that cheap bread for our own people may be promoted by facilitating the transportation through our State of great masses of food, that only leaves the car to pass on board the ship that will carry it away from us? I have had many years' experience in manufacturing, and, of all the causes of ill success, a heavy debt has been the most potent; and there is no different rule for the State; those Western States, underlaid with coal and iron, furnished with *power* such as we have not, and rapidly filling up with a dense population, will put us upon our muscle if we keep in our best estate; but load us down with taxes imposed for the benefit of unprofitable railroads, and we may well fear the future.

I am no croaker,—I fear not in the least for Massachusetts; still less for Boston,—now growing even too fast for the comfort and welfare of those who cannot pay high rents, if artificial burdens, imposed by unwise legislation, do not enhance the difficulties of our position and increase our disadvantage of distance from our markets. Especially have I no fear for our future, when the trade of which Boston is the natural centre—that of the British provinces—is allowed to come here. But I do fear, when by one statute we place a barrier equal to 2,000 miles where the Almighty only put 300 to 500 miles of real distance, and with another statute it is proposed to overcome 2,000 miles of real distance by an artificial cheapening of the cost of transportation on 200 miles of railroad that constitute a part of it, the rest of the way not being by any possibility under our control.

Your remonstrants have not failed to take cognizance of the evils arising from the increasing power of railroad corporations, and they fully admit that some remedy must be found; but they deny that it can be found by creating a railroad power inside the State corporation,—a part of it,—yet inconsistent with its proper functions; and they respectfully urge that the evil which will come from such a source will not differ from that exercised by a private corporation except in being more pernicious. We would point out that while the alleged evils have come from the influence exerted by great consolidated lines over State Governments, the benefit now expected from the proposed consolidation under the State corporation has actually been realized by railroad corporations as they now exist, to-wit, a great reduction in the cost of and in the charge made for the work of transportation upon railroads. In proof of this assertion it is to be observed that, although there has been a great advance in the cost of all that enters into the construction, equipment, and operation of railroads,—said to be 60 to 80 per cent,—since the passage of the Legal Tender act in 1861, the general charge for transportation to the community has not been increased, and on many lines of railroad it has been greatly diminished. There is no single large element in the cost of subsistence in Massachusetts that has been kept so near the specie price of 1860 as the price of railway service. Even the much-abused Boston & Albany Railroad carried merchandise in 1872 at a charge of 2.016 cents per ton per mile against 2.034 cents per ton on the Western Railroad in 1859, and the average charge on grain from Chicago to Boston is now about 1.2 cents per ton per mile.

Your remonstrants observe frequent reference to the fact that corn is burned for fuel in some distant parts of the West; but it should be borne in mind that the settlers who find it cheaper to burn corn worth only $3 to $5 per ton, rather than to transport coal or wood, are chiefly those who live upon lines of railroad, the construction of which has been mainly induced by large grants of land from the General Government; and it might, perhaps, be held that, had not the Government thus caused a premature and artificial diffusion of population, such an apparent, if not real, waste might not have occurred. Your remonstrants further urge the consideration that the construction of railroads tends to withdraw capital from other useful enterprises; and that, while no impediment ought to be placed in the way of private capitalists who wish to construct the Tunnel line, or any other prospectively profitable line, yet, to force capital from the pockets of the people into a railroad line of uncertain profit, by means of taxation, may seriously impair the prosperity of or cripple other enterprises of even greater utility.

If the examples of France and Belgium are cited in support of the 20,000,000 or 30,000,000 experiment now proposed, we respectfully ask that the different character of the people be considered, and the method of appointment to place and position in those countries; and, we also affirm that if the cost of transportation—notably in Belgium—be compared with other elements of the cost of production and subsistence, and especially with the prevailing rates of wages there, it may be found to be relatively higher than the average rate of transportation in this country as compared with other charges here, but we have not had time to verify this point, of which we are almost certain. This fact is certain, that the net profit on railway capital, last year, in Belgium, was 10 per cent, while in Massachusetts it was less than 7 per cent.

THE QUESTION ONE FOR WORKINGMEN.

I would by no means be considered as speaking in the interest of capital. Every tyro in economic science knows that capital will always protect itself against the hardship of unwise legislation, though it may suffer much, either by obtaining an extra profit in compensation for the risk to which unwise and unjust statutes expose it—or if the statutes become too onerous, it will leave that place and flow where it is needed and can get sure compensation for its use. On the other hand, the unjust tax diffuses itself and falls not in proportion to ability to bear, but indirectly and most heavily upon those least able, and who cannot escape, absorbing their little margins which might be their savings, thus keeping them hewers of wood and drawers of water, without hope of relief.

A PENN YAN SENSATION.

The Defaulting Treasurer of Yates County, N. Y., Captured—Eloping with His Ward—Travels About the World, and is Finally Arrested in San Francisco.

Penn Yan, N. Y. (March 4), Correspondence of the New York Herald.

For four successive terms James H. Burns had been elected to fill the position of Treasurer of this county. He was a man of more than ordinary local influence, of excellent family, splendid attainments, and was held up as a model in every particular in this community. He was the head of a family consisting of a wife and three sons. His wife was a lady from Newark, N. J., where her connections are of the highest. The Burnses lived in a fine style here, and the crash that proved their ruin a year ago could hardly be realized by even the most confirmed gossips.

A few years ago a neighbor of Mr. Burns, named Cooley, died, and soon afterward Mrs. Cooley followed her husband to the grave. They were in comfortable circumstances, and left several children. Mr. Burns was appointed guardian of the minor Cooley children and executor of the estate. Cynthia Cooley, 25 years of age at the time of her parents' death, was the only child who was of age. She was a remarkably beautiful young lady, a blonde, and highly accomplished withal. Mr. Burns was then about 40 years of age, of fine bearing, and one of the handsomest men in the county. Between him and Miss Cooley, who had become a member of an uncle's family since her parents died, there sprang up an intimacy which ripened into the warmest attachment. If Burns had been a young, unmarried man, he could not have been more devoted in his attentions to Miss Cooley. This naturally gave rise to much scandal, destroyed the happiness of the Burns family, and drove Miss Cooley entirely from society. Soon Burns remembered certain friends and relatives of his in the Eastern States, and early every summer he would leave Penn Yan for the purpose of visiting them. Simultaneously with his departure Miss Cooley would disappear, and some weeks would pass by before either of them was seen again. The conduct of Burns began to create alarm among his friends, and he was remonstrated with in vain. His bondsmen became uneasy, and investigation into his accounts was being talked of, when, early in May last, he went away, saying that he was going to Rhode Island to see his friends, as usual. When he departed he left a sealed letter with his deputy, with instructions that if he was not back by the latter part of June it should be given to Judge Briggs, one of his bondsmen, as it contained information about matters he wanted the Judge to attend to. Two weeks after Burns went East, Cynthia Cooley left town. The last of June came around, and neither of them had been heard of. Grave whispers were heard on every side. The letter Burns had left was given to Judge Briggs, and then it was for the first time revealed that the County Treasurer was a defaulter to the amount of $42,000. The letter also stated that he had left to return no more, and granted a power of attorney to Judge Briggs to settle his affairs, and said that the writer had left on account of domestic unhappiness.

Although it had been generally felt that impending evil awaited Burns, the news of his defalcation could scarcely be believed, but an examination into his books proved that the assertion was true. Of the amount of deficiency over $18,000 was due to the State. His assets were found to amount to only $18,000, leaving $24,000 to be made good by his bondsmen.

Some effort was made to get track of Burns and his fair but frail companion, but to no purpose. Photographs of the parties were sent to different points, in hope that they might be detected thereby. Nothing was heard of the fugitives until the 3d ultimo, when Sheriff John L. Dinturff received the following dispatch:

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3, 1873.

Sheriff of Yates County:

Burns, the defaulting Treasurer, is here. Do you want him? If so, send particulars, date of crime, amount of money stolen. P. CROWLEY, Chief of Police.

The Sheriff responded, and told the authorities to hold Burns. On the 4th of February another dispatch was received from Crowley, saying that Burns had gone crazy. Another dispatch stated that $6,000 in gold and Government bonds had been found upon him. On the 12th of February the Sheriff and the Hon. Guy Shaw, one of Burns' bondsmen, started for San Francisco, and, arriving there on the 20th, took Burns in custody. The meeting between the defaulter and former friend is said to have been most affecting. He grasped the hand of Sheriff Dinturff and wept like a child. As soon as he could articulate a word, he exclaimed, "I'm so glad you have come! I'm so glad you have come!" He was then seized with convulsions, and it was some time before he was restored to reason. Burns is a man about 45 years of age. When he left Penn Yan he wore a heavy black beard, reaching almost to his waist, and his hair was very black. When arrested, he had shaved off his beard and his hair was very gray. His appearance now is that of a man of 60.

The manner in which his arrest was brought about was as follows:

The news of his defalcation and flight had reached two residents of San Francisco, formerly of Penn Yan, named Lawrence and Lee. The latter had been a schoolmate of Miss Cooley's, and both knew Burns well. Lawrence, in the latter part of January last, met Burns in the streets of San Francisco, and recognized him, despite the great change in his appearance. Following him, he found that he was stopping at the Brooklyn Hotel. Seeking Lee, Lawrence told him of his discovery, and the two proceeded to the hotel to make certain their suspicions. They met both Burns and Miss Cooley. Lee called the latter by her name, but she insisted that he was mistaken in her identity. Burns, however, at once exclaimed, "I told you so, Cynthia; I knew they would find us!" and burst into a violent fit of weeping. The police authorities being informed of the presence of the fugitive refused to take hold of the matter, although Burns manifested a desire to be taken into custody. Word coming from the Sheriff of this county to hold Burns, he was taken in charge by Chief Cowley and refused all interference of the law in his case. Miss Cooley, when her companion was arrested, deserted him and started for Elmira. A telegram preceded her, and shortly after she arrived in that city she was arrested. Her trunk contained a quantity of clothing belonging to Burns, but no bonds or money were found and she was released. She is at present in Elmira, at the house of her brother-in-law, a prominent citizen of the place.

On the 22d of February the Sheriff started home with Burns and arrived in Pen Ran on Saturday last. He was admitted to bail in the sum of $2,000.

A few minutes after it became known in the village that Burns was back, hundreds of people flocked to the Benham House, where he had been conducted. It was impossible to get within a block of the house. One of the sons of the defaulting Treasurer was the first person at the hotel, and the meeting is described as having been touching in the extreme. The boy threw his arms about his father's neck, and the commingled tears of the two moved the stoutest hearts. The Sheriff was obliged to use force to separate them, and locked Burns in a room by himself. Shortly thereafter he became delirious, and imagined he was still in his cell in San Francisco. He was removed to the home of his brother-in-law to-day, where he lies in a critical state, attended by the wife he so cruelly and shamefully treated. She says that if he recovers and does right hereafter she will forgive both him and his paramour. Proceedings in bankruptcy will be commenced as soon as Burns is able to attend a hearing.

In response to inquiries made of him in San Francisco by Sheriff Dinturff, as to where he had been since he left, Burns stated that he and Miss Cooley left New York for Central America, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. The knowledge of his crimes, however, disabled him for business, and he determined to travel, thinking his mind might be quieted of his guilt. He went to England, Ireland, Wales, and other European countries, but could enjoy nothing. From Europe he went on a voyage to the Sandwich and Barbados Islands, and, finally, on the 10th of January last, landed in San Francisco, a heart-broken, cheerless man. In all his wanderings he was accompanied by Miss Cooley, and was haunted continually by the thought that he was pursued. He had a perpetual longing to return to Penn Yan and give himself up, but was restrained by his paramour. He said that he never ceased to believe that he would, sooner or later, be apprehended, and arrived at that stage that he was impatient of the delay in justice overtaking him. The happiest moment he experienced since he left Penn Yan was that when he saw Sheriff Dinturff enter his cell, and knew that at last the dreadful suspense was over. He told the Sheriff that he could scarcely wait to reach home, so that he might confess his crimes, receive his punishment, and again commence a new life.

The eldest son of Mr. Burns is a telegraph operator in Chicago. When the Chief of Police of San Francisco sent the telegrams to Sheriff Dinturff young Burns transferred them all and knew his father's situation. He at once telegraphed the Sheriff to know when he would be going through Chicago with his father, and, learning the time, met them at the train. The Sheriff was again forced to witness a most heart-rending scene at the meeting of the father and son. He left them several hours together, laying over for that purpose.

As if there were a singular and fatal attraction attending the female members of the Cooley family, on the very day that the Sheriff passed through Elmira with the unhappy Burns, brought to ruin by an unfortunate infatuation, Lucy Cooley, a younger sister of Cynthia, was a party to the destruction of the happiness of a family in that city. Albert S. Hovey, an employe of the Elmira car shop, deserted a wife and three children, and eloped with Lucy to parts unknown. There had existed a criminal intimacy between the two for some months, and Hovey had the brutality to introduce her into his family, and kept her there. This finally became unbearable to Mrs. Hovey, and she forced the woman to quit the house, whereupon Hovey and his paramour eloped.

THE NEW DOMINION.

Opening of Parliament—Speech of the Governor-General.

OTTAWA, March 6, 1873.—The second Parliament of the Dominion assembled at 3 o'clock to-day. After the usual ceremonies, the Governor-General delivered the following speech:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

In addressing for the first time the Parliament of Canada, I desire to express the satisfaction I feel in resorting to your advice and assistance, as well as my deep sense of my good fortune in being permitted to associate myself with you in your labors and aspirations for the welfare of this Dominion.

I rejoice to think that my assumption of office should have taken place at a period when the prospects of the country appear so full of promise, when peace and amity prevails amongst all neighboring nations, and when so many indications are afforded of the success with which Canada herself is consolidating her political unity and developing her material resources.

In accordance with the decision of Parliament, and to carry into effect the legislation of last session, I have caused a charter to be granted to a body of Canadian capitalists for the construction of the Pacific Railway. The Company now formed has given assurances that this great work will be vigorously prosecuted, and a favorable state of the money market in England affords every hope that satisfactory arrangements may be made for the required capital. The papers and correspondence relating to this subject will be laid before you.

During the past year the surveys for the improvement and extension of our system of canals, for which appropriations were made last session, have been in active preparation; and I am glad to inform you that the plans and specifications for the enlargement of the Welland and the construction of the Baie Verte Canals have been completed, and that the works can now be put under contract.

The surveys for the St. Lawrence Canals will, I am assured, be finished in time to commence the works at the beginning of next year. This will insure the completion of all these great undertakings at the same period.

It is gratifying to know that the efforts made to encourage immigration have met with a great measure of success, and that the numbers seeking a home in Canada have been greatly augmented during the last year. I do not doubt your readiness to make ample provision for the steadily increasing stream of settlers that may hereafter be annually expected to add to the population, wealth, and strength of the Dominion.

The compilation of the first census of the Dominion approaches completion, and this would, therefore, seem a fitting time to provide for the establishment of a proper system for the accurate collection and scientific arrangement of statistical information. I commend this subject to your attention.

It is important that provision should be made for the consolidation and amendment of the laws now in force in the several Provinces, relating to the representation of the people in Parliament. A measure for this purpose, and one for the trial of controverted elections, will be submitted for your consideration.

Your attention will be invited to measures for the amendment of the laws relating to pilots, to salvage, and to the Trinity Houses of Montreal and Quebec, as well as for the improvement of the laws generally, affecting our merchant shipping.

Experience has shown that the duties now performed in the offices of Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Provinces may be readjusted with advantage to the public service. A bill on the subject will be laid before you.

Among other measures, bills will be presented to you relating to the criminal law, to weights and measures, and to the amendment and consolidation of the inspection laws.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I have given directions that the accounts of the past and of the first six months of the present financial year shall be laid before you without delay. You will be gratified to learn that the finances of the Dominion are in a prosperous condition, and that there is no reason to doubt that the revenue will be sufficient to meet all contemplated charges upon it.

The estimates for the ensuing year, which will be submitted to you, have been prepared with as much regard to economy as is compatible with the efficiency of the public service, and I venture to hope that you will be of opinion that the supplies which my Government will ask you to vote, can be granted without inconvenience to the people.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate, Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

Many of the subjects I have enumerated are of the greatest importance. It is with full confidence in your patriotism and wisdom that I commend them to your consideration, and I trust that a Gracious Providence may guide your counsels in whatever way may best promote the happiness of the people of Canada, and the welfare of the Empire at large.

A Cannibal in Ireland.

Enniskillen Correspondence of the New York World.

A horrible scene of cannibalism was enacted in Tralee a few days ago. The principal actor in it was a pig-jobber who had long been completely absorbed in the gratification of animal desires and passions. This two-footed brute came home drunk to his poor old mother, who has passed the allotted "three-score years and ten," and the old creature remonstrated with him. A row ensued, in which the mother was knocked down on the floor, and by sheer force one of her legs was broken in two places. This not satisfying him he commenced to eat the flesh off her arm. A watchman named Mara, who was passing at the time, was attracted by the woman's screams to the house, and on Mara forcing open the door he saw him actually eating the flesh, as if he had a taste for it. The watchman not being able to rescue the poor creature from his savage gluttony, he went off for another watchman, and, on their returning to the house, he was at the same inuman feast, and his face and breast were all smeared with blood. Word was sent to the police, and the night-patrol, on coming to the house, secured him. The coolness of the ruffian was extraordinary, for he had the audacity to prefer a charge of assault against Mara for attempting to make him desist when he first entered and saw the horrible repast he was indulging in. The poor woman was conveyed to the County Infirmary and placed under the care of Dr. Lawlor, where, on examination, her body was found to be frightfully lacerated; the bone of one arm up to the elbow was quite bare of flesh, and the sinews of the other were quite exposed. It is thought she can hardly survive the treatment of her cruel son. Her depositions were, of course, taken, and the prisoner, who had been in the Bridewell, was transferred to the county-jail for trial at the Assizes.

"Knocking Down."

In Boston for several years the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company has proved a perfect mine for dishonest employes, and stealing on this road had reached such an extraordinary degree that the management found it necessary to maintain a system of detective surveillance in connection with the conductor's department. Some months ago the company introduced a patent alarm punch for the use of the conductors, and for a while the conductors were thwarted in the process of "knocking down;" but within a few months it came to the ears of the superintendent that the "dang punch didn't amount to much;" and so the company installed Major Jones, formerly High State Constable, and a sharp officer, as deputy superintendent, and told him to select his men for detective work. The other day several conductors were arrested for stealing the company's money, and an investigation showed that the said conductors had been using a bogus or imitation alarm punch, only it was varied just enough in its mechanical construction so assist the users of it to "knock down." It appeared that one of the company's punches had been retained by a discharged employe, and false instruments nearly patterned after it. One man let out the bogus thing for $6 or $8 a day to such conductors as chose to hire them, and he had evidently made a good thing out of it. The young men arrested were not city-bred, but came to Boston from the rural retreats of Maine, where horse-cars and "knocking down" are unknown. The Judge fined the dishonest men, and then gave them a lecture.

THE LAW COURTS.

Affecting Collapse of a Too-Confiding Partnership.

Constitutionality of the Warehouse Law---Delinquent Insurance Companies.

Squatters' Rights---Charges Against Land Agents.

Bankruptcy and General Notes--New Suits.

Schoolmates in the tender years of childhood, friendly and confiding in each other from youth up, partners in the vinegar business in their ripe manhood, Samuel Donnell and William H. Whittemore are now at daggers drawn in the Superior Court, on the question of filthy lucre. The defendant insisted on handling the money, and complainant went forth into the highways and by-ways of the country, traveling unceasingly, as he mournfully says, in the interests of vinegar. Profits were reported in 1869 and 1870, but in 1871 a change came o'er the spirit of the trade, and the accounts showed a balance on the wrong side to the extent of more than $1,000. This state of affairs ruffled the smoothness of relations then existing, and Samuel now roughly charges that the accounts were doctored by his unfaithful partner, that the balance sheets were fictions, and that, far from the business being carried on at a loss, he made a profit of $4,000 out of it in 1872, when he took charge of it himself, determined no longer to be swindled and robbed as he now affirms he has been. He states that he came to this conclusion with pain and regret. It pierces him to the heart to say so; but his dearest friend is not a gentleman; it crushes him to the earth to think such a thing, but his affectionate partner is unable to construe meum and tuum; and he goes on to call him naughty names, which THE TRIBUNE shrinks from repeating; winding up a long string of charges by saying that he "fears the said defendant intends to make the aforesaid robberies of your petitioner as hopeless as it is complete." In such like passionate and tearful language your orator struggles through many pages of legal foolscap, ending by praying the protection of the law against the wiles of William H., and an injunction restraining his selling the partnership property, particularly certain notes of which he has possession, one of them being that of the suffering Samuel himself. An indignant and firery reply, not unmixed with a few virtuous reflections and moral remarks, will be next in order as a fit "answer" to this extraordinarily flowery bill.

THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE WAREHOUSE LAW.

A great many persons have asked why Munn & Scott and Hugh Maher, who were indicted for shipping grain out of their warehouse without returning and cancelling the receipts, have not been tried. The Grand Jury of September last had the matter before them, and returned true bills, yet the cases have not been disposed of by the Criminal Court. It will be remembered that Munn & Scott were also indicted for refusing to take out a license, as required by the Warehouse law. They were tried on this indictment, found guilty, and fined by the Court. Their counsel took the case to the Supreme Court, on a writ of error. As the constitutionality of the Warehouse law was to be passed upon, and, in case of a favorable decision, the other indictments would be affected, it was deemed best to defer trial until the Supreme Court delivered its opinion. Yesterday, State's Attorney Reed received a letter from Judge Lawrence, in which he stated that the Court had decided the case, but that the decision would probably not be written out and filed until the June term. No intimation was given as to the decision of the Court, and hence no one is able to say whether it is favorable or adverse to Munn & Scott. The indictments have consequently been laid aside, and Munn & Scott and Mr. Maher will not be called upon to answer in the Criminal Court until the opinion of the Supreme Court is made known.

DELINQUENT INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The creditors of the Republic and Chicago Fire Insurance Companies would like to know why the bankrupts' accounts have not been filed with the Register, according to law. All the other companies filed theirs over a week ago, and the list was published in this column. Do the Assignees forget the lesson taught the Assignee of the Winneshiek by Judge Blodgett as to due performance of duties accepted by him? The Assignee is required to make a monthly return to the Register, and its substance is to be sent to every creditor who desires it. The following language is plain enough for a schoolboy to understand:

The substance of each monthly return of the Assignee shall be sent by the Register to any creditor who shall request it, and pay the fee provided for notices to creditors. In case the Assignee shall neglect to file any report or statement which it is made his duty to file or make, by the Bankrupt act, or any general order in bankruptcy, within five days after the same shall be due, it shall be the duty of the Register to make an order requiring the Assignee to show cause before the Court, at a time specified in the order, why he should not be removed from office.

As we do not want to see these estimable gentlemen ruled to show cause why they should not be removed, and as quite a number of creditors do want to see the accounts, we call upon the Assignees to make their report, or the Register will be after them, sure.

DIVORCES.

One of the most painful divorce cases that it has fallen to the lot of the reporter to read is that of Mary v. George P. Andrews. She charges her husband with thirty-two years of almost uninterrupted cruelty, drunkenness, and debauchery. He once threw her on the stove. The relation of his brutality, if but a third of it be true, is enough to insure his misery forever. She has left him twice, and gone back to him once, at his earnest solicitation, and on pretense of repentance, but she is left in her approaching old age feeble and weak by long years of ill treatment, and has determined to ask the Court to free her from her bonds. The cottage they have lived in, on Aberdeen street, belongs to her husband, but taxes are due on it, and she prays the Court to give her possession of it, that she may not be driven to die in the alms-house. He has done this that was bad, and that that was worse, and the t'other that was worst, and she never, never, "never will forgive him," says Mary Ann Wallace in reference to her husband, John. They have been married twenty-two years, and had six children, four of whom are living. He left her once, he beat her many times, and his conduct toward other married women was such as no wife who had the slightest feeling could overlook. The proofs of his profligacy came home to both him and her in a too convincing form to leave any further doubt on her mind, and she has left him, and will never live with him again, not if she were dragged to pieces with wild horses. She desires divorce, alimony, custody of children, and anything else the Court may consider necessary.

A CASE INVOLVING SQUATTERS' RIGHTS.

A question of squatters' rights is involved in a suit yesterday commenced in the Superior Court by Samuel J. Walker against Edward McCormick and Edward McCormick, Jr., to restrain the defendants building a house on complainant's land, described as Lots 19 and 20, in Block 24, in S. J. Walker's Dock Addition, in the east half of Sec. 30, 39, 14; the defendants having squatted on said land many years ago, their cabin having since gone to decay, and they having left, making no claim to ownership until they suddenly appeared and commenced the erection of the dwelling house referred to. The complainant's agent notified them to desist, but they insist on their right to the land, and a temporary injunction was obtained, restraining the erection until a hearing by the Court.

CHARGES AGAINST THAYER & CO., LAND AGENTS.

Albert C. Odell charges C. C. Thayer & Co. with misleading him as to the purchase of twenty acres of land in Blocks 5 and 6, in Hitt's Subdivision of the southeast ¼ of Section 8, 37, 14, which he bought through them for the purpose of subdividing, and he prays that an account be taken, and the amount of money received on account of the sale of said lots and expended on behalf of the complainant discovered, and the defendant decreed to pay the same, and that the defendants be restrained from selling or further interfering with the property.

BANKRUPTCY NOTES.

The bankruptcy calendar was called through by Judge Blodgett, yesterday, the following orders being made: Benjamin Padgett; jury trial; defendant found guilty, and adjudication. —Alvin W. Bugbee and Edgar L. Carle[illegible]; same. —Charles C. Griffin and John N. [illegible]; to be dismissed unless objections are filed on Monday. —Raphael J. Prins; denial of bankruptcy withdrawn. Charles Waite, Jr.; objections to discharge dismissed for want of prosecution. —John Sims; leave to allege further acts of bankruptcy.

Adjudication by default was ordered in the matter of Frank F. Robinson.

The order of dismissal was made absolute in the matter of Herman Kuhlman et al.

The motion to dismiss the petition for want of cause, in James Mitchell et al., was over-ruled.

G. C. Cook & Co., on Saturday filed a petition for the adjudication of William Cuthbert, the famous tea-dealer, lately at the corner of Halsted and West Madison streets; claiming on a check for $248 on the First National Bank, payment of which was refused for want of funds, and also as creditor for the sums of $142.45, and $309.60, for goods sold on time. They affirm that the debtor committed an act of bankruptcy by selling his stock of teas and coffees whilst he had suspended payment as aforesaid, to Roe Brothers, for $10,000. A rule to show cause was entered.

Derrick and Hubbard petitioned for the adjudication of W. C. Bruson, of 255 South Canal street; claiming on an unpaid note of $700, and alleging, as an act of bankruptcy, the fraudulent conveyance to Myra M. Clark, by chattel mortgage, of all his tools, machinery, and material, situated as above, without any valid consideration. A rule to show cause and warrant of seizure were issued. A petition for an injunction was filed later, praying that said Clark be restrained from commencing any proceeding or prosecuting in a State court to recover the goods seized by a United States Marshal.

GENERAL NOTES.

Henry Schonenberger, a debtor to Stephen F. Brown in the sum of $390.45, is charged with concealing himself in defiance of law, and an attachment was issued against him yesterday.

Thomas Kennedy yesterday obtained an attachment against L. B. Carpenter, of No. 797 West Madison street, on a note of $1,600, on the ground of fraudulent conveyance by the debtor to hinder his creditors.

Judge Drummond sat in chambers all day, but transacted no business of public importance.

Judge Blodgett got through at an early hour, adjourning the court at mid-day.

In the Circuit Court Judge Blodgett entered default of Julius, F. J., and John R. Kirchoff in Wm. G. Vander Roest v. Julius and F. G. Kirchoff et al., and judgment against them for $906.45.

In the District Court Judge Blodgett entered default of Charles J. Stokes in Upton, Assignee v. Stokes, and of J. E. Taylor, in Upton, Assignee v. Taylor.

There will be no session of the County Court until Friday, orders for a vault-raising having been given; the work commencing to-day. An immense amount of ordinary probate business was got through yesterday.

NEW SUITS.

THE COUNTY COURT.—6,123—A. B. Harvey et al. v. Charles E. Wiswall et al.; affidavit for replevin of boots and shoes, valued at $400. 6,124—Stephen F. Brown v. Henry Schonenberger; attachment for $390.45. 6,025—Royal B. Barnes v. the David M. Ford Manufacturing Company, alias Chicago Water & Gas Pipe Company; assumpsit $500. 6,126—Thomas Kennedy v. L. B. Carpenter; attachment for $1,600, on the ground that the debtor is conveying his property fraudulently. 6,127—Appeal. 6,128—Nathaniel E. Berke et al. v. Susan Bradshaw et al.; mechanic's lien. 6,129—Albert C. Odell, Clarence C. Thayer, and Edward Dodd; bill for injunctions. 6,130—Appeal.

THE SUPERIOR COURT—42,586—George E. Sterry doing business as Weaver & Sterry v. John Watt and George R. Johnson; assumpsit, $300. 42,587—Samuel Donnell v. William H. Whittemore; partnership bill for injunction restraining defendant collecting certain partnership assets, particularly two notes of $466.40 each, given by Milo H. Wagor, and one given by the complainant. 42,588—Lill's Chicago Brewery Company v. Thomas J. Fitzgerald; confession, $225. 42,589—Suppress. 42,590—Mary Ann v. John Wallace. 42,591—Mary v. George P. Andrews; divorce. 42,592—David E. Hilland v. M. Wheaten; assumpsit, $500. 42,593—Julia Doyle v. Rice Fay and Esther Fay; petition to remove title. 42,594—Isaac J. Seligman v. Isaac Ansell; assumpsit, $1,500. 42,595—Palmer Fuller & Co. v. H. G. Hyatt; assumpsit, $500. 42,596—Same v. Edward Cunningham; same, $500. 42,597—Edwin L. Gowen v. James E. Cassidy; petition to supply record. 42,598—John Paloncheck v. The City Savings Bank; assumpsit, $500.

THE RIVER.

The Note of Preparation for the Opening of Navigation Not Yet Heard On the Chicago River.

About this time, in former seasons, our river used to be a picture of industry and activity. The note of preparation for the opening of navigation could be heard on every side. The many different artisans whose skill it takes to set a perfect vessel afloat were up to their eyes in work, and every person who was in anyway connected with lake marine matters looked cheerful at the prospect of an early and thriving season. Now the scene is somewhat different. The river presents a dull and almost lifeless picture. Steamers, propellers, barks, brigs, schooners, scows, and barges lie neglected at their docks, looking rusty after the terrible winter. Their decks do not swarm with workmen closing up old seams, and putting on new spring raiment of bright paint and clean sails. The echoing click of the caulker's hammer is not heard. And this is all owing to the length and severity of the winter, which has gone considerably out of its way to be disagreeable. Even now, almost in the middle of March, it is not quite safe to venture the assertion that it has departed until a revolving year brings it round again.

Marine men are unable, as yet, to give a definite account of themselves. A reporter of THE TRIBUNE visited several of them yesterday, and succeeded in getting an amazingly small amount of valuable information for the miles of mud waded through. A grave-yard could not be more silent and deserted than were some of the transportation warehouses, the watchmen even being invisible. The tug-boat offices exhibit but little more life. The only information that builders and owners of vessels will give, is that they will emerge from their inactive state during the present week if fine weather continues, and use all possible speed to have their craft upon the water about the time marine insurance companies usually take risks. They have their doubts, however, about the lakes being open for three weeks or a month to come. Late advices give a doleful account of the thickness and stubbornness of the ice in the lower lakes, and in the harbors of this lake, with very few exceptions.

Steamboatmen do not say much about increasing their facilities for transportation this season. Capt. Goodrich is about the only exception. He is building a first-class propeller at Manitowoc, and will have it completed and in sailing trim when it will be most needed. The Captain is not in the city just at present, but it is confidently asserted by his representatives that the line of steamers which bears his name will be the first to commence making regular trips this year.

The river is rapidly ridding itself of ice and other impediments to navigation in its main branch. A fast current is running lakeward, bearing with it immense blocks of ice which had been detached from the main body in the North and South Branches by the few tug-boats in service.

HANGING PLAYED OUT.

Invitations to Witness Driver's Execution Postponed--Judge McAllister Comes to His Relief with the Inevitable Supersedeas.

The last of the convicted murderers, George Driver, has temporarily escaped the punishment awarded by the jury for killing his wife. On Saturday last, Judge McAllister granted a supersedeas, but the order did not reach Chicago until yesterday morning. About 11 o'clock a son of Mr. John Mason, Driver's counsel, called at the jail, and delivered to Foltz, the jailor, a note. This epistle contained the information that a supersedeas had been granted, and requested that the boy be allowed to tell Driver of the fact. Foltz permitted the lad to interview the prisoner, who was overjoyed. He had anticipated a stay of proceedings, inasmuch as Peri, Perpect, and Rafferty had been similarly favored, and was becoming anxious, next Friday being the day fixed for his execution. He could hardly credit the information, but others, who had also learned of the circumstance, came in to congratulate him, and he finally felt assured. The order for the writ should have been here on Saturday night, but, owing to a mistake, it did not arrive until early yesterday morning. Mr. Mason expected it on Saturday, and was perplexed at its non-arrival. He was unable to be about on account of rheumatism, and when he received the order from the hands of a Mr. Bottsford, yesterday morning, he wrote the note mentioned, and sent a special messenger to Ottawa to secure the formal writ. A reporter of THE TRIBUNE called at his residence yesterday afternoon, and was told that Judge McAllister gave no reasons for granting the supersedeas, that is, no written opinion, as he did in the Rafferty case. Several grounds were urged by Mr. Mason, but which of them Judge McAllister considered sufficient, could not be learned. The Sheriff was about commencing the erection of a scaffold, and to-day invitations to witness the execution would have been sent to the persons authorized by law to be present. A TRIBUNE reporter conversed with Driver yesterday evening. He seemed contented, and, when told that the Supreme Court would not probably pass upon his case for three or four months, said by that time public excitement would have abated, and, the people having learned the truth about him would not condemn him. He asserted that he did not shoot his wife deliberately; that the children obeyed the instructions of their aunt and swore falsely; that they had told him so, and that they did not witness the shooting. The supersedeas will be placed in the hands of the Sheriff to-day.

BOARD OF POLICE.

Two Patrolmen Dismissed from the Force—The Bridgeport and South Clark Street Killing Scrapes—Sheridan's Sympathies Are with the Roughs.

Police headquarters were thronged by an unusually large concourse yesterday afternoon, and resembled nothing so much as a public school five minutes before the doors were opened; the pupils being above the average in age and stature. The seats were well lined with blue cloth before the Commissioners took their seats. Commissioner Sheridan presided, in the absence of President Mason, Mr. Wright being also present.

Officer Schwemm, the exemplary policeman who allowed the escape of burglar Allen, was charged with inattention to duty. Capt. Hickey related the circumstances of the case, as already published in THE TRIBUNE. Allen had been shot and left in the kitchen of the Armory, the wound being too serious to permit his being put in a cell. Instead of guarding his prisoner, Schwemm fell asleep, and his prisoner escaped. Schwemm was found asleep on two chairs next morning, his bird flown. Schwemm had slept for some hours during the day.

At this point President Mason came in and took his seat.

The Superintendent of the lodging-house testified that on going into the kitchen he found Schwemm lying on some boards placed on two chairs. He asked the officer where his prisoner was, and that vigilant person supposed he was in the water-closet. The Superintendent of the lodging-house suggested that he had better inspect that region, and ascertain beyond a doubt. The officer, on complying with the suggestion, found that Jack Allen had escaped.

Officer Uhlich testified that Allen could not have left the kitchen without being seen from the water-closet. Uhlich inquired how the prisoner had escaped, and Schwemm declared he was at the water-closet.

Sergt. Buckley stated that there was a mortice lock on the door of the kitchen, and Schwemm could have locked the door on leaving the room, or called another officer, or done both. The standing orders in such cases were to do both. Allen was in a very weak and helpless condition, was unable to walk alone, in fact. From the circumstances that a rigid search was made for him at 5 o'clock, without avail, there was every reason to suppose that he escaped about midnight.

The officer said he had not slept on the chairs; during the ten minutes of his absence the prisoner must have got up, dressed, and escaped from sight.

Capt. Hickey said the prisoner could not dress himself alone.

The decision of the Board was that he be discharged, and his star was taken.

Officer James Moore, a special policeman, was charged with conduct unbecoming an officer. The especial complaint was that he went into the house of one Mrs. Mayroone and used language and made propositions that would not look well in print. He was dismissed from the force with a scathing rebuke by the Board, and his star and fire-alarm-key demanded of him.

Sergt. Hood's report of the Bridgeport tragedy was read before the Board. The report was received and placed on file. The Board determined that the wounded officer should be cared for by the city. Mr. Mason wished to commend the officers for their conduct, but Mr. Sheridan "had his own opinion" of the matter, and declined to do so.

The report of Capt. Hickey, relative to the shooting of the man Houlihan, by Officer Cudmore, on Friday night, was read also, and the officer's torn and ragged coat, ruined in the scuffle, was exhibited, and the necessity of a fund for reimbursing officers for clothing destroyed in service was discussed

The application of ex-Officer Seevy for reappointment on the force, he having left it honorably and in good standing, was favorably decided.

The discussion and inspection of bills occupied the attention of the Board for the remainder of the afternoon, when it adjourned.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

The Agreement Between the City and County with Reference to the Reform School Grounds to Be Consummated--Labor and Material for the New Jail and Criminal Court.

A meeting of the Board of County Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, President Miller in the chair.

A communication was read from the Board of Public Works, asking the county to assume one-half the expense of repairing the bridge across the South Branch at Egan avenue. It was referred.

The Committee on Finance reported relative to the payment of the mortgage held by A. Bingham on Lots 16 and 17, Block 7, Wolcott's Addition, that the lots were purchased by the county for $12,000, subject to an incumbrance of $3,000, due Feb. 25, 1873, and recommend that a warrant be drawn for principal and interest now due. The report was concurred in.

The same Committee, with reference to the communication of City Comptroller Burley, giving notice that the city was ready to deliver possession of the Reform School grounds, and also to execute a lease of the City Hospital, in accordance with an agreement previously entered into between the city and county, reported that the following resolution was adopted by the old Board of Supervisors on the 14th of September, 1871:

Resolved, That this Board accept the proposition of the Common Council in relation to the Reform School grounds, and a lease of the Hospital to the county, referred to in the communication signed by the Mayor and Comptroller, Sept. 15, 1871.

It is recommended by the Committee that the agreement then entered into be consummated by the county taking possession of the Reform School grounds, and receiving a lease of the Hospital grounds. The Committee believe that the Reform School grounds should be put into shape for immediate sale, and, as it will probably pass inty the hands of parties wanting it for residence purposes, and, as the Committee are also of the opinion that that the naked property will sell to better advantage than if the present unsightly buildings and high fences are allowed to remain, they recommend that they be instructed to advertise for proposals for the purchase of all the buildings, except the one heretofore occupied by the Superintendent, and the fences on Block 2; the buildings to be taken down and the material to be removed previous to such time as may be designated for the sale of the property. The report was concurred in.

The Committee on Public Buildings presented a form of advertisement for proposals for material and labor required in the construction of the County Jail and Criminal Court building, which was approved. The stone to be used may be granite, marble, or sandstone. The qualities must be uniformity of color, texture, and durability, and no stone will be considered that has not been tested by actual use in building. Builders may include one or more of the items specified in their proposals, and all proposals must be made upon the printed forms, accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of $1,000.

The same Committee reported that it is advisable that the building appropriated for the jailor's residence and debtors' prison be so altered in the internal arrangement that offices may be provided, until the completion of the new Court-House, for the County Treasurer and Collector, County Court, County Clerk, and Board of Commissioners, pursuant to plans already submitted; such building to be so altered as not to impair its fitness for the purpose originally intended. The recommendation was concurred in.

The Board adjourned until Monday next at 2 p. m.

Life Insurance.

The reader's attention is called to the twenty-seventh annual statement of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., James Goodwin, President, which will be found in another column. The exhibit of this staunch and well-seasoned old company is, like many of its predecessors, indicative of a most flourishing maturity. The statement covers all the essential points of importance to the public at large, and is very complete.

Gentlemen's Collars.

The nearest approach to a linen collar is furnished in the Warwick and Elmwood Collars. They have created a revolution in the paper collar trade, as consumers have found it much better to buy a good collar that always looks well, than the poor articles heretofore sold them.

THE COUNCIL.

The Legislature Asked to Repeal the Lake Front Sale Bill.

Also to Give Cities Power to Manufacture Their Own Gas.

Obstructions in Theatres and Churches.

A regular meeting of the Council was held yesterday evening, Ald. Dixon in the Chair. Present: Aldermen Bowen, Richardson, Dixon, Warren, Coey, Sidwell, Stone, Tracey, Schmitz, Cullerton, McClowry, Clowry, Bailey, Powell, O'Brien, Clark, Sweet, Heath, Moore, Cleveland, Quirk, Eckhardt, Stout, Mahr, Lengacher, Schaffner, Carney, Cannon, Ogden, Brandt, Woodman.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented and referred for a sewer in Wentworth avenue, from Twenty-third to Twenty-ninth streets; for the opening of Belden place to Larrabee street; for a sewer in Wisconsin street; for establishing the grade of North Water street; for a sidewalk on the east side of Hawthorn avenue; for water-pipe in McMullen court; for the improvement of Wabash avenue from Lake street to Hubbard court; for a modification of the fire limits on the North Side; for water-pipes on Harrison street; for opening Elm street, between LaSalle and Wells.

ORDERS.

The Board of Public Works was ordered to lay a water main on Oneida street, from Laurel to Halsted street; to place catch-basins on Milwaukee avenue, from Division street to North avenue, and Blackhawk from the river to Milwaukee avenue; to build a sewer in Chicago avenue, from Cornell to Rucker; to compel the C., C. & I. C. Road to lay the sewer in Kinzie street, as reported in the ordinance; to prepare an ordinance for paving Franklin street, from Chicago avenue to Division; to lay water-pipe on Clayton, Campbell, Howard, and Evans streets.

The Fort Wayne Road was directed to place a flagman at the corner of Stewart avenue and Kossuth street.

An ordinance directing the Fort Wayne Road to construct culverts near Thirty-first street and Stewart avenue.

BELTS AND CLUBS.

Ald. Tracey introduced a preamble and resolution, to the effect that many members of the police force have recently received injuries in consequence of the defenceless condition in which they were placed by having to wear belts and clubs; that leading tax-payers think these belts and clubs placed the lives of the officers at the mercy of the rowdy element, and requesting the Board of Police to rescind the order requiring the use of belts and clubs.

It was referred to the Police Committee.

RIGHTS OF ALDERMEN.

A resolution was presented, and referred to the Judiciary Committee, setting forth the facts that the city is divided into twenty wards, each of which is represented in the Council; that it is the equal right of the citizens of each ward, through their Aldermen, to discuss every question that may come before the Council; that, owing to the great talkativeness of Ald. Schaffner, other Aldermen have no opportunity of expressing themselves on important subjects; and that the citizens of several wards, being thus practically unrepresented and shut off from all participation in public affairs, are becoming discontented, and are reproaching their Aldermen with their silence. Therefore, the Committee is directed to devise some plan by which speaking may be equalized, and not engrossed by the Seventeenth Ward, to the total exclusion of the Nineteenth, Twelfth, Sixth, First, and other wards. They are also directed to ascertain the amount of time consumed by Ald. Schaffner during the last year, to report an ordinance declaring that he shall not talk at all, until an equal amount of talking has been done by all the other members of the Council, those who cannot talk English to be allowed to speak their time in German.

GAS.

Ald. Bailey offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Gas-Lights:

WHEREAS, There is now pending before the General Assembly a bill for an act to give cities the power to build, purchase, lease, and maintain gas-works; and

WHEREAS, It is now costing this city for street-lamps an amount of money each year sufficient to pay, at least, one-half of the cost of running the gas-works; therefore

Resolved, That the Council do earnestly recommend the passage by the Legislature of the bill in question.

It was referred to the Committee on Gas-Lights.

THE LAKE FRONT.

Ald. Cullerton offered the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, There is now pending before the Legislature a bill for the repeal of the infamous act giving the Lake Park, together with the submerged lands, in fact almost the whole harbor of the city, to the Illinois Central and other roads a franchise worth millions, for the nominal sum of $800,000; therefore,

Resolved, That we hail with joy the action of the Legislature in seeking to remove this disgraceful act from the statutes of the State, and preventing the destruction of our parks and harbor.

Resolved, That the Representatives of Cook County be requested to use their influence to secure the passage of the act for the repeal of the same.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

The Board of Public Works submitted an ordinance for paving Wabash avenue, from Thirty-second street to Douglas avenue.

It was passed, together with several sidewalk ordinances.

The Board, in reply to a resolution inquiring why no rebates had yet been paid on the assessment for paving Canal street, reported that $24,000 were yet to be collected on the first assessment, and $6,000 were still due the contractor. When the deficiency was collected a rebate could be made. The Fort Wayne Road would soon pay what it owned, and it was thought likely that the other parties would follow their example.

Ald. Sweet offered an ordinance establishing the grade of the viaduct and approaches at Halsted and Kinzie streets, which was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, W. D.

HUMAN LIFE.

The engrossed order for the preservation of human life, and to prevent the obstruction of the aisles of theatres, etc., was taken up.

Ald. Stone moved to amend by striking out all reference to churches.

It was lost—yeas, 11; nays, 17.

The ordinance was passed—yeas, 21; nays, 7.

WIDENING THE RIVER.

The engrossed order for widening the river at Twenty-second street was passed.

STEAM ENGINES.

The Committee on Fire and Water recommended the passage of an order for the purchase of a steam fire engine to be located near the corner of Halsted and Thirty-fifth streets, when a lot has been bought and house erected to receive it.

The order was referred for engrossment.

The same committee recommended the adoption of the resolution directing the Board of Fire and Police to put up a fire-alarm box at the corner of McGregor and Hanover streets, and it was adopted.

The same Committee recommended the adoption of the order directing the Comptroller to advertise for a lot for an engine house near the corner of Halsted and Thirty-fifth streets, and it was adopted.

The same Committee reported favorably on the order directing the Comptroller to advertise for a lot for an engine house between Wells and State and Goethe and Elm streets, and it was adopted.

NORTH SIDE.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, North Division, reported back favorably the ordinance establishing the width of sidewalk on North Water, from LaSalle to Dearborn, and it was sent to the clerk for engrossment.

The same Committee reported back the ordinance for the vacation of Legge street and it was laid over.

The report of the same Committee, recommending the Board of Public Works to report an ordinance for the condemnation of a strip of land on one side of Belden place, was adopted.

A report of the same Committee, recommending that the Board of Public Works be ordered to allow property owners on North Water street to fill it up to the established grade, was laid over.

WEST SIDE.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, W. D., reported, recommending that the Board of Public Works be ordered to prepare an ordinance to change the name of Polk street to Eighth avenue. The report was agreed to.

The same Committee reported an ordinance in regard to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road, which was laid over.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The Committee on Public Buildings reported, recommending the adoption of the resolution providing for a special committee of five to examine the public buildings, with a view to see as to their safety. The report was agreed to.

SCAVENGER WORK.

The Special Committee to whom was referred the report of the Board of Health relative to the City Scavenger, reported they had examined all the papers, including the contract, in which they find a clause that the removal of garbage was not to be required when it was the result of a special permit, thus excluding restaurants, boarding-houses, etc. The population increased after the fire; great numbers of workmen came in, and numerous boarding-houses, restaurants, etc., became necessary. The streets were blockaded with material, and it was so difficult for the contractor to do his work that the Board of Health hired extra teams between May and September, at a cost of $2,198. The committee think the contract was let at too low a figure, and recommend that the Board of Health be instructed to let the new one at figures which will enable the contractor to do the work. The attention of the Board is also called to the law requiring scavengers to put offal in tight tubs.

The report was laid over.

FIREARMS.

The ordinance prohibiting the sale of firearms to minors was referred to the Clerk for engrossment.

ASHLAND AVENUE.

The report of the Railroad Committee, recommending the removal of one of the Union Rolling Mill tracks on Ashland avenue was taken up, together with the amendment requiring the removal of all tracks on or across that street near Mulligan street.

Ald. Bailey moved to postpone it a week.

The motion was lost—yeas, 7; nays, 23.

Ald. Cullerton moved to amend the amendment by limiting it to all roads that did not have the right of way.

Ald. Schaffner moved to lay the matter over for two weeks.

The motion was not agreed to—yeas, 13; nays, 17.

Ald. Woodman moved to send the whole matter to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, W. D.

Ald. Cullerton's amendment to the amendment was adopted.

Ald. Tracy's amendment was adopted—yeas, 24; nays, 6.

The order as amended was adopted—yeas, 25; nays, 5.

GAS.

The report of the Committee on Gas-Lights on the ordinances for the Mutual and National Companies was made the special order for next Monday.

The Council adjourned.

KLOKKE.

He Obtains Permission from Judge Williams to File an Information Against Commissioner Wright, of the Board of Police.

Yesterday morning Mr. Goudy, counsel for ex-Police Commissioner Klokke, appeared in the Criminal Court, accompanied by his client, and made application for leave to file an information against Commissioner Wright. It would appear that Mr. Reno has withdrawn from the controversy, his name having been erased from the documents.

The city authorities were not represented, although Mr. Wright had been notified that the motion would be made.

Mr. Goudy read the affidavit of Klokke, which has heretofore been given in THE TRIBUNE.

The Court [Williams] said, as there was no opposition, the information could be filed, and ordered a summons to be issued, returnable in ten days.

The information filed is as follows:

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—Of the March term of the Criminal Court of Cook County, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-three.

Charles H. Reed, State's Attorney, in and for the County of Cook aforesaid, in the name and by the authority of the people of the State of Illinois, upon the relation of Ernst F. C. Klokke, of the County and State aforesaid, does give the Criminal Court of Cook County, in the State of Illinois, to be informed and to understand, that on the twenty-fourth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, at Chicago, to-wit: at and within the County of Cook and State of Illinois, Levi P. Wright, of the county and State aforesaid, did usurp, intrude into, and unlawfully hold and execute the office of a Commissioner of the Board of Police then existing in the county and State aforesaid, under and by virtue of the laws of the State aforesaid, and from thence hath, and still doth continue to usurp and unlawfully hold and exercise said office, contrary to the laws of the State aforesaid, and against the peace and dignity of the same people of the State of Illinois.

C. H. REED, State's Attorney.

When the parties appear in court the arguments will be heard. Should the Court sustain Commissioner Wright, the Supreme Court will be appealed to. The controversy is accordingly, at last, on the road to settlement.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

John Wilson was yesterday morning held in $400 bail by Justice Scully for stealing a lot of pig-iron from J. T. Livery, of No. 179 South Green street.

John Hannon, one of the men who brutally abused Officer Cudmore on Friday evening last, was arrested early yesterday morning and locked up. He is the "large man" referred to in the report of the inquest.

There are twelve vacancies on the Chicago police force, and yesterday there were 300 applications for the places. It is surprising how many able-bodied men there are who are willing to set themselves up as targets to be shot at.

Detectives Perry and Lacky, yesterday, recovered a large quantity of valuable clothing, the property of C. W. Kellogg & Co. The clothing was found in the hands of one Rosenberg, on Hickory street. It had been stolen in pieces, Rosenberg having been employed by the firm to make up goods sent to his house.

The ladies living at the Woman's Home, corner of Halsted and Jackson streets, will give an Old Folks' Concert this evening, with tableaux, charades, and recitations. The programme has a popular character which will doubtless insure a remunerative attendance. The object of it is the furnishing of the new parlor at the Home.

The Board of Public Works have issued an order which will be regarded by the public with especial favor at present. It requires the contractors to remove, without a day's delay, all the debris now lying in the streets before completed buildings. If not removed within two days by the contractors, the city will remove it, and charge the expense to them. Now let the streets, or, at any rate, the crossings, be promptly attended to.

A light-fingered operator, yesterday morning, rode in a crowded Madison street car with Mr. J. V. Slate, of J. V. Farwell & Co., and relieved him of a valuable gold watch and $36 in money. Mr. Slate did not discover his loss until he arrived home. He is inclined to the belief that a woman did the business, as he was wedged in between two well-painted females for some distance. His gallant efforts to make the position as comfortable for them as possible doubtless lost him his watch. Well, gallantry in a street-car is seldom rewarded, anyway.

Mike McDonald and a lawyer named Trude read statutes and tossed smooth sentences before Justice Banyon, yesterday morning, to the end that His Honor might be persuaded that Harry Floyd, Hugh Higgins, Eugene Miller, James Lawrence, and "Doc." Appleberry, who were pulled from McDonald's gambling-house, No. 427 State street, last Saturday night, were gentlemen of unqestionable morality, and were there on legitimate business. They succeeded in overcoming Mr. Banyon so far that he fined them only $10 each, the lowest fine authorized by the statute. Thomas Perkins, Frank Roberts, James Basly, John Garrity, and Marcus Wilson, pulled at the same time, preferred to trust themselves to a trial by jury, and next Saturday their demands are to be satisfied.

Charles Flynn was yesterday held by Justice Scully for further examination in bail of $300 for representing himself to be an officer. It seems that about 2 o'clock on Saturday morning he presented himself at the door of a cattle-dealer named John Wood, of the firm of Wood Brothers, who resides on Twelfth street, near Canal, accompanied by a man named McLean. McLean, who was somewhat acquainted with Wood, said that he had been arrested for breaking windows, and asked Wood for $200, which he must deposit or remain in prison over Sunday. Mr. Wood refused to give the money, and, after closing the door, slipped out of a rear door, proceeded to the station-house, and secured the arrest of the bogus officer. McLean escaped.

A paragraph appeared in THE TRIBUNE yesterday morning stating that a man named McCue had been seriously injured by the caving in of the walls of the shaft which forms part of the tunnel to be built under the river at Rush street bridge. It now appears that this statement was greatly exaggerated, both as to the man's injuries and the way in which he received them, and is calculated to injure the reputation of the contractors for this work. The shaft is solidly bricked up, has not caved in, and will not do so. The injured man, who was beginning work on the shaft, was struck on the back by a scale of clay which fell from the top of the arch, a height of about five feet. The contractors are taking great care, as their own interest demands of them, and no accidents need be apprehended.

SHAWLS, LACES, &c.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR

SHAWLS AND SCARFS,

FINE LACES,

French Embroideries,

&c., &c.

J. A. CONNOR & CO.,

1151 Broadway, N. Y.,

Have now ready their Spring importation of the above specialties, which they are offering at extremely low prices.

All our selections have been carefully made.

AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK,

And special inducements are offered as to quality and price.

All orders will receive careful supervision and prompt attention.

J. A. Connor & Co.,

1151 Broadway, bet. 26th and 27th-sts.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

FOR EUROPE.

INMAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Will sail from New York as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP.......Saturday, March 15, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW YORK.......Saturday, March 22, noon.
CITY OF PARIS.......Saturday, March 29, 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.......Saturday, April 5, noon.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

Cabin Passage, $75 and $90 Gold.

Steerage, to British Ports.......$30.00 Currency.
Steerage, to German Ports.......$5.00 Currency.
Steerage, to Bremen or Scandinavian Ports.......$8.00 Currency.

SIGHT DRAFTS for sale at low rates.

FRANCIS C. BROWN, General Western Agent,

86 South Market-st., Chicago.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Passengers carried during 1872 - - - - 72,363

From New York every Wednesday. From Boston every Saturday.

Cabin Passage, $80 and $100 Gold.

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.

Steerage Passengers booked to and from Europe at lowest rates. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Through Bills of Lading for Merchandise to and from Europe.

P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l West'n Agent.

N. W. cor. Clark and Randolph-sts., new Sherman House.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $28; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's office, northeast corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NATIONAL LINE.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Wednesday, and for London direct every fortnight.

CABIN PASSAGE, $65 AND $75.

STEERAGE, $29.00 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London, $31.00 currency.

Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.

The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade.

Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

WILLIAM MACALISTER,

55 Market-st., Chicago.

White Star Line.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world.

OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC,
ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,

5,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations [for all classes] unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, staterooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeon and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.

J. H. SPARKS, General Agent.

Or to the White Star Line Office, 96 South Market-st. Chicago. A. LARGREGEN, Agent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, March 5, 1873.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) with copy of this advertisement attached, will be received by the undersigned until 12 m., March 28, 1873, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with the following stores, delivered in Sioux City, Iowa, or Yankton, D. T., by April 10, 1873, viz.:

250 brls mess pork, with iron hoops on each end.

100,000 pounds clear side bacon, in single gunnies.

700,000 pounds of high-ground, well-dressed, double extra spring or winter wheat flour, equal to sample at this office. To be in round hooped, oak barrels, full head lined, or double sacks, new cotton, and gunny, well sewed, and tied at corners, to contain 100 lbs net.

800,000 pounds good, sound, merchantable, shelled corn, in strong, new resewed double gunnies.

24,000 pounds hand picked white navy beans, in square double sacks, containing 100 lbs net, or well coopered barrels, full head-lined.

20,000 pounds of hard, dry soap, packed in strong boxes, full strapped.

1,000 bushels of (60 lbs) sound peachblow potatoes, in bulk.

Bids for part of any article entertained. Samples of flour, beans, soap, and potatoes, must accompany bids.

THOS. C. SULLIVAN, Captain and C. S.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 464 State-st., Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.

CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st.

DR. J. H. CLARK,

The able and well known specialist—at 101 East Harrison-st., between Clark and State-sts.—can be consulted—day or evening—on all diseases and difficulties of a chronic, delicate, or confidential nature—of both sexes. Special attention to female difficulties. Medicines sent by mail or express. Send stamp for circular to the Married. Address DR. CLARK, 101 East Harrison-st., Chicago, Ill.

DR. STONE,

Confidential Physician, 112 W. Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

(A regular graduate in medicine) cures all chronic and "Special Diseases," of both sexes, at reasonable prices. Medicines furnished. No mercury used. Consultation free personally or by mail. Cures guaranteed. All "female difficulties" treated with safety and success. Circulars free.

Dr. TOWNSEND,

Has removed to his old and former number, 123 South Clark-st., where he continues to cure all Chronic, Nervous, and Urinary Diseases of both sexes, and may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge. Female difficulties treated with safety and success. His Medical Treatise to ladies and gentlemen sent free.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases.

DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

AMUSEMENTS.

CENTRAL HALL,

Corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

OLE BULL'S GRAND CONCERTS.

Thos. R. Turnbull has the honor to announce the appearance of the world-renowned violinist,

OLE BULL

Assisted by Miss GRAZIELLA RIDGWAY, Soprano; Signor FERRANTI, the popular Baritone, Comic; Mr. JOSEPH HART DENCK, Pianist.

Second and Last Grand Concert, this Evening, March 11.

Admission, with reserved seat, $1.

Tickets can be procured at Julius Bauer & Co.'s, 286 Wabash-av., on and after Thursday, March 6.

Programmes can be obtained at all the leading music establishments.

The Knabe Grand Pianos used at these concerts.

Doors open at 7. Concert to commence at 8.

RUBINSTEIN CONCERTS.

GRAND COMBINATION OF THE

Theo. Thomas and the Rubinstein Concert Companies.

The Greatest Concert Combination on Record.

FIRST JOINT APPEARANCE OF

ANTON RUBINSTEIN,

HENRY WIENIAWSKI,

THEO. THOMAS.

And his UNEQUALED ORCHESTRA, MAKING THE FIRST GRAND COMBINATION CONCERT will be given on Monday Evening, March 17, at the Michigan-av. Baptist Church.

The Second Grand Combination Concert will be given on Tuesday Evening, March 18, at the Union Park Congregational Church.

Reserved Seats, $2 and $3 according to location, for sale now, at Star Course Depots. Programmes of the Concert can be obtained to-day.

CARPENTER & SHELDON, Managers.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

LAUGH AND LEARN!

HEAR

PROF. MORSE

TO-NIGHT, tell, at the U. P. Cong'l Church, with word of mouth and "TALKING CHALK,"

"HOW ANIMALS GROW."

Admission, 50 cts.; Reserved Seats, 75 cts. For sale at West Side Star Depots.

CARPENTER & SHELDON.

MICHIGAN-AV. BAPTIST CH'H.

PROF. SWING,

Thursday, March 13—"THE NOVEL."

Reserved Seats, 75 cents. For sale at South Side depots.

CARPENTER & SHELDON.

NIXON'S.

J. W. WILDER & CO.'S

NATIONAL CIRCUS,

THURSDAY, MARCH 13,

And every night and Wednesday and Saturday afternoon; also, Grand Matinee St. Patrick's Day. The best Circus Company in the United States. Among the leading artists will be found

James Robinson,

The champion bareback rider of the world, together with the leading equestrians in the profession, and a large troupe of acrobats, gymnasts, tumblers, posturers, jesters, and clowns, and a fine stud of trained horses, dogs, and buffaloes. Admission—Dress Circle, 50c; Family Circle, 25c; Reserved Seats, 75c. Matinee prices—50 and 25 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday Evenings and Wednesday Matinee, the ever popular young American actor,

OLIVER DOUD BYRON

In his own attractive drama,

Across the Continent.

Remember only four performances of the great drama.

Thursday—BEN. McCULLOUGH.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

TUESDAY, March 11, and during the week and at the Matinees, FIRST APPEARANCE OF FOUR ARTISTS, making the Company the STRONGEST IN AMERICA.

MISS PHILLIS GLOVER, the beautiful and accomplished actress; MISS SIDNEY COWELL, the charming Soubrette; MR. J. W. NORRIS and MISS HATTIE ROOK, in Bartley Campbell's admirable picture of fashionable life

PERIL; Or, LOVE AT LONG BRANCH.

ALL THE FAVORITES IN THE CAST.

Order carriages at 10:30 p. m.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Fourth Week of the Eminent Actor,

EDWIN BOOTH

Who will appear, until further notice, in Shakspeare's masterpiece,

HAMLET,

Which sublime work will be presented with every attention to detail, and an artistic and intelligent representation of the characteristic scenes, costumes, and appointments. Order carriages at 11. Saturday Matinee, "Don Cesar de Bazan." Due notice will be given of the production of "Richard III." and "Julius Caesar."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

An Entire Change of Programme. First week of the musical burlesque, entitled

HAMLET, Prince of Bridgeport.

MACKIN and WILSON in their Songs and Dances. New Vocal Quartette. The Three Doves. Who Died First. EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Monday evening, March 10, every night and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, Chicago's favorite and talented comedian

HARRY LINDEN,

In his great representation of the plantation darkey, as OLD PETE, in Dion Boucicault's vivid picture of Southern life, entitled the

OCTOROON!

Friday, March 14—Benefit of HARRY LINDEN.

NEW PUBLICATION.

Verdict of the Critics.

New York Tribune.

The narrative is vigorous, often intense, but rarely, if ever, melodramatic. Its language is usually no less chaste than forcible and impressive. It betrays a power of invention and of description which is not met with every day in the host of writers of popular fiction. . . . The critical point of the book is naturally the blending of the events of the fire with the course of the previous narrative, and it must be admitted that the conduct of this indicates admirable taste and skill. The terrific scene is portrayed with rare power of pictorial description. . . . The different characters are delineated with truthfulness, in harmonious proportions and free from artificial coloring. In their conception the author shows equal originality and boldness. . . . A powerful novel.

New York Evening Mail.

A novel of absorbing interest.

Advance, Chicago.

The leading characters are drawn not only with much skill, but with a clear insight into the workings of strong souls under the influence of the highest spiritual truths, as well as mere human sentiment.

Verdict of the Public.

EIGHTH 1,000.

Barriers Burned Away.

BY REV. E. P. ROE.

Large 12mo. $1.75. Eighth Thousand. Ready at all bookstores.

DODD & MEAD, Publishers,

762 Broadway, New York.

REMEMBER,—THAT { SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY

IS THE BEST MAGAZINE IN THE WORLD.

The November and December Numbers containing the beginning of Dr. HOLLAND'S SPLENDID SERIAL, are sent free to all Subscribers for 1873. $4 a Year.

SCRIBNER & CO., N. Y.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages

OF

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

FOR SALE AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail.....$12.00 | Sunday.............$2.50
Tri-Weekly.......... 6.00 | Weekly............ 2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—Washington News: The Cases of Caldwell and Patterson; The Senate Committees—The Railroad Question: State Ownership as a Method of Regulating Charges; Discussion in the Massachusetts Legislature—Advertisements.

SECOND PAGE—The Railroad Question [Continued]—A Penn Yan Sensation—Opening of the New Dominion Parliament.

THIRD PAGE—The Law Courts—The Chicago River—The Murderer Driver's Case—Board of Police—The County Board—Council Meeting Last Evening—Klokke Again—The City in Brief—Advertisements—

FOURTH PAGE—Railroads and the Farmers—State Ownership of Railroads—The Case of Caldwell—Nast Heard From—Current News Items.

FIFTH PAGE—Notes from the State Capital—Markets by Telegraph—Chicago Bank Statements—Miscellaneous Advertisements.

SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial—Railroad Time-Table.

SEVENTH PAGE—Words of Warning to the Chewers and Smokers—Suburban Notes—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, Wanted, To Rent, Boarding, Lodging, etc.

EIGHTH PAGE—Foreign News—State Legislatures—The Isle of Shoals Butchery—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Advertisements.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Edwin Booth. "Hamlet."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of Oliver Doud Byron. "Across the Continent."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Peril; or, Love at Long Branch."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. "Octoroon."

OLE BULL CONCERT—Central Hall, corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—WHOLE TICKET, $28. Circulars sent; information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st., P. O. Box 4685, New York.

COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—THAT PLEASANT and active agent in the cure of all consumptive symptoms, "Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime," is being universally adopted in medical practice. Sold by the proprietor, A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, 166 Court-st., Boston.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

HOW CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED—IT IS now generally admitted that the only medicines that will cure Consumption are Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills.

The Mandrake Pills clear out the liver and restore it to a healthy condition, purge off the foul slime and diseased matter that is stopping up the stomach and bowels, and interfering with their proper work; they are free from calomel or any other thing that is injurious to the system, and can be taken with safety by all classes and conditions. The Seaweed Tonic gives tone to the stomach and other organs, creates a good appetite, and assists to digest the food, strengthens the general system, and the person will soon grow strong and increase in flesh.

The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the diseased matter in the lungs, and expels it by expectoration; heals all sores and cavities in the lungs, and thus are persons restored to health who had been given up as incurable with Pulmonary Consumption. In a few cases the medicine may not succeed, not from any want of power in the medicines themselves, but solely on account of the imprudence of those using them.

I find the great error with most people is, that they do not take proper care of themselves, and, by exposure to our damp and cold atmosphere, are continually adding cold to cold, so that nothing will do them any good. I wish to state here very emphatically, that if people wish to get well they must avoid exposure, damp, cold, or changeable weather, particularly during the winter or early spring. They must not take cold, and, in my extended experience, I have found it best for consumptive people during the cold and damp weather to remain in a well ventilated room, and, with a thermometer, regulate the temperature at or near a uniform standard.

The temperature most grateful and invigorating to the human system ranges from 65 to 75 degrees, but it may be made higher or lower, to suit peculiarities. This temperature seems to abstract the heat of the body in about the same proportion in which it is generated in the healthy state of the system, and this degree of temperature is thhrefore the most congenial, for it neither exhausts the vitel powers, nor gives rise to any unpleasant sensations.

For the proper physical exercise, walking in the room and exercising with calisthenics will be ample to give a free and healthy circulation of the blood, and materially assist digestion.

The diet requires strict attention. A nutritious and easily digested diet is necessary to assist in making good blood.

Every one acquires a knowledge by experience, what does and what does not agree with them.

Avoid all substances that are heavy on the stomach, and seem to disagree with it; use only such articles as experience demonstrates are right and proper.

I fully believe that nearly all consumptives, who take my medicines according to the directions, and practice strictly the above diet and regimen, will get well, as thousands have been cured who have taker proper care of themselves, and used Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills. Prepared by

J. H. SCHENCK & SON,
N. E. corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia.
And for sale by all druggists and dealers.

The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, March 11, 1873.

The case of Senator Patterson. of New Hampshire, has been postponed indefinitely by the Republican Senate caucus.

The article on "The Republican Party and the Credit Mobilier Scandal," published on the third page of yesterday's TRIBUNE, should have been credited to the *Nation*.

Driver, who was to have been hung in this city, next Friday, for the murder of his wife has, like his fellow-murderers, Peri, Perteet, and Rafferty, been favored with a *supersedeas*.

Members of Congress from Ohio who voted in favor of an increase of their salaries have been censured by the Legislature of that State by a vote of 74 to 6.

There has been no quorum in the Legislature for several days. Of the twenty-one members of the Cook County delegation eighteen are absent from Springfield, neglecting the duties for attending to which the State pays them $5 a day.

A sensible suggestion is made by the House Committee on Public Health in the Michigan Legislature. They recommend that all persons who sell poison shall be compelled to give with it printed directions for the administration of an antidote.

Four hundred and twenty miles of the route of the Canada Pacific have been surveyed since last June between Nipigon and Fort Garry. The engineers in charge of the work report that an excellent road-bed is afforded by the line of the survey. They state that track-laying will begin in the spring, and that this part of the road will be finished in two years.

In the Caldwell case, the Senate has done nothing further than to hear an argument by Senator Morton against the validity of the election, and a written defense of Senator Caldwell by himself. Mr. Morton urged that the Senate had a right to protect itself against such a criminal, even if the Legislature of his State had been so indifferent to its honor as to elect him Senator. Senator Caldwell rested his case on the plea that the Senate cannot go behind his majority to consider the means by which it was obtained.

Not the least of the many omissions of the last Congress was its failure to consider the dangerous defects of our National Electoral system. This question has been referred by the present Senate to the Committee on Elections, who are to sit during the recess, and are directed to report upon the best methods of electing the President and Vice-President, and upon the feasibility of establishing a tribunal to which shall be referred all disputed points which may arise during the election.

When the ordinance to protect human life by forbidding the practice of blocking the aisles of places of public assembly with benches and stools came before the Common Council, an attempt was made to except churches from its provisions. Conflagrations find no better fuel than churches, as was shown by the almost instantaneous destruction of the Talmage Tabernacle in Brooklyn, last winter, and the recent burning of the First Congregational Church of this city. It was a common remark, after each of those occurrences, how terrible the calamity would have been had the audience, which was in each case just about to assemble, been in its place. The motion to except churches was happily unsuccessful, and it is now forbidden by law to obstruct their aisles, or those of other places of meeting, with seats.

Prof. Jackson J. Bushnell, Professor of Mathematics at Beloit College, died at his home, on Saturday afternoon, of typhoid pneumonia. Prof. Bushnell was a native of Connecticut, and was connected with the Western Reserve College, at Hudson, O., prior to his connection with Beloit College. He was prominently identified with the foundation of the latter institution, and had held the chair of mathematics for twenty-five years. He was a profound scholar, and, at the same time, a thorough business man, and was universally respected for his exemplary Christian character. His death is a serious loss to the college, and will be mourned by hundreds who have been under his tuition and learned to value his generous and manly friendship. His works do live after him; and we are convinced that there are few transactions of his laborious and useful life which he, in the mysterious realm we may not penetrate, would now wish to be changed.

The Chicago produce markets were more active yesterday, and generally steady. Mess pork was very quiet, and 10c per brl higher, at $14.15@14.20 cash, and $14.30 seller April. Lard was quiet and unchanged, at $7.95@8.00 per 100 lbs cash, and $7.25 seller May. Meats were active and steady at 5@5⅛c for shoulders; 7@7⅛c for short ribs, and 7¼@7⅜c for short clear. Dressed hogs were in good demand, and a shade firmer, at $5.50@5.60 per 100 lbs. Highwines were dull and easier, with sellers at 86½c per gallon. Lake freights were nominally unchanged, at 12½@13c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was steady and more active. Wheat was active and a shade higher, closing at $1.22 cash and $1.23⅛ seller April. Corn was active and unchanged, closing at 32⅝c seller the month, and 32⅝c seller April. Oats were dull and a shade easier at 26⅜@26½c for car lots, and 27c seller April. Rye was quiet and firm at 66c. Barley was dull and ½@1c lower at 70½c seller the month, and 71½c seller April. Live hogs were in good demand, and prices were firm at $4.25@4.90 for inferior to extra. Cattle and sheep were without material change in values.

The official correspondence between Russia and England on the Central Asian question has been published, and throws considerable light upon the pending complication. In the first note, dated Oct. 18, 1872, Earl Granville lays down definitely the territories and boundaries which England considers as fully belonging to the Ameer of Cabul, and which the Russians must not transgress. On the 7th of December Prince Gortchakow replied that he accepted the English proposition, with the exception of the two provinces of Wakan and Badakshan, which he considered independent. On the 24th of January, Granville replied to the Russian Chancellor, and maintained the right of the Ameer to the provinces in question in a very forcible manner. The Russian answer came seven days later, and in it the Chancellor recedes from his position in December, and "does not refuse to accept the line of boundary laid down by England." This, of course, closed the correspondence. From these dispatches it is now evident that there is a mutual understanding between the two countries respecting the vexed question of the Cabul boundary line, and that there will be no trouble at present, unless the Russians, in their forthcoming Khivan expedition, transgress those boundaries and break their official agreement, which they are not likely to do.

The New York *Tribune* says: "The killing of Charles Grom, Financial Secretary of one of the local Trades-Unions, yesterday, is one of those crimes which has about it enough of mystery to enhance its ghastly horrors. The tragedy adds another to the long, dark list which puzzles the wisest social philosophers." The only mystery in this, or any other of the recent tragedies in New York, is the mandlin sentimentality of these very social philosophers. When Mr. Parton, the patch-work litterateur, comes forward and says "Foster did not murder Mr. Putnam, because he did not mean to,' when Dr. Tyng assures us that "he cannot be a murderer because he never was a bad man or a drunkard," when an eminent legal authority states that he cannot have committed murder because a car-hook legally is not a murderous weapon, when leading doctors, ministers, and others have no better excuse to offer for the brutal wretch than that he was angry,—being angry because Mr. Putnam objected to his insulting ladies,—then the mystery of increasing crime is easily solved. The respite which Gov. Dix has granted in Foster's case is the strangling of justice, instead of the murderer, in the name of mercy. It is a respite for every other murderer now awaiting punishment. It is an invitation to every brute to go ahead with his murderous work, for hanging is played out.

The Republican majority in the Senate have conceded the claim of the opposition to a larger representation on the committees. During the last and several previous sessions of the United States Senate, the majority of the body have merely recognized the existence of the minority in the composition of the committees. The Senate consists of seventy-four members, and each standing committee of seven members. Heretofore the minority have had but one member allowed them on each committee. At the Republican caucus on Saturday, the committees were arranged, and six Republican Senators were assigned to each committee. The list was then handed to the other side to designate one member for each committee. The opposition, yesterday, refused to accept the allotment. They stated that, numerically, they exceeded one-third of the Senate, and were entitled to a proportionate representation on the committees. At their caucus last night the Republican Senators admitted the justice of this argument, and requested the opposition, through Senator Casserly, who has acted as their spokesman, to name additional candidates for positions on the committees. In doing this, the Republicans have conceded the minority a plain right which has been too long denied. They now number twenty-four—more than one-third of the Senate, and are entitled to a representation of more than one-seventh on the committees.

Collector Casey, of New Orleans, is now in Washington. His commission as Collector does not expire until April 7, and he does not want his nomination laid before the Senate until next winter. He says he is to be reappointed by the President as soon as the Senate adjourns. Mr. Casey seems to be apprehensive about the action of the Senate on his case were he nominated at this time. Mr. Casey, however, states that the President is extremely solicitous that some compromise should be effected between the rival Governments at New Orleans. The offer of the Democrats, to consolidate the two Governments, making Kellogg Governor, and a Democrat Lieutenant-Governor, is objected to by Mr. Casey, because, in that case, Kellogg would be elected to the Senate, and the Democrat would become Governor. Upon this point, however, there is reason to believe that Mr. Casey would negotiate a compromise, whereby, if the McEnery Legislature would elect Mr. Casey to the Senate, the Administration might probably consider that, inasmuch as Durell's judicial proceedings were all void, it were better to begin all over again, and recognize the State Government elected by the people. The suggestion of Mr. Casey, that the commercial interests of New Orleans will soon exercise their influence in favor of the *de facto* Government, is probably true. Business is utterly deranged in New Orleans; civil war, riots, and bloodshed sadly interfere with commerce. Peace and security are necessary to them. While probably every business man in New Orleans voted for McEnery, and believes him to be the lawful Governor of the State, any government is better than civil war and anarchy, and as the President has notified the people that they must take Kellogg or musketry, they prefer Kellogg, and will exert all their influence to induce the people to acquiesce even in a great wrong, rather than resort to unavailing violence to redress it.

RAILROADS AND FARMERS.

FLORA, Boon Co., Ill., Feb. 15, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: On last Thursday, while the management of the Champaign University were holding club meetings in the town of Belvidere, of this county, while discussing the railroad and freight question, one T. W. Lawrence said that THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE and *Evening Journal* were owned and run in the interest of the railroads, corporations, and monopolies, and that they never had a word to say in the interest of the farmer. Now, I am a young farmer, and read your paper every day, and have been blind to my own interests, or else Mr. T. W. Lawrence has got the better of me. In fact, it has been my pride to point to the old CHICAGO TRIBUNE these many years as a guide, and a weapon to fight all monopolies with, from railroad to Government bounties on iron, salt, coal, and all other humbugs, such as taxing ourselves, thinking it will make us rich.

Now, Mr. T. W. Lawrence has either slandered my judgments or your paper. And I should think he has done it in pure ignorance of its contents. Respectfully,

O. S. COHOON.

ANSWER.

If Mr. T. W. Lawrence stated what is here alleged, he is a fraud upon his hearers. We have not been solicited or asked by any railroad company or railroad man, directly or indirectly, to publish one line for them, or in their behalf, since the present controversy began. We *have* refused to encourage farmers to believe in certain lies which are told them by demagogues, of whom Mr. T. W. Lawrence may or may not be one.

One of the lies which has been industriously circulated through the agricultural community is, in substance, whatever nice form of words may be employed, that the State owns all the railroads, and can, therefore, through its Legislature, fix the rates of freight and fare on them without consulting the real owners. This hallucination was started four or five years ago, and we endeavored to point out its unreasonableness at that time. This fallacy was engrafted on the new Constitution of the State in 1870, and thus became to be more generally and thoroughly believed to be a truth. The Legislature of 1871 assumed it to be a truth, and acted upon it. There has been no time, since this doctrine was first promulgated, that its advocates in and out of the Legislature have recognized the existence of any rights on the part of the real owners of the roads, and it was not until they were brought up with a round turn by the Supreme Court that they even deemed it worth while to consult with them. We believe that they have now consented to hear what the other side have to say. If they had done this two years ago, as we advised, the railway legislation of this State would have been nearer to a point where practical results might be attained than it now is. It would have been easier for us to have joined in the common howl than it was to utter a word of caution. We submit now, as we did then, that haste makes waste, and that in so difficult a problem as the regulation of freight charges, with the vast complication of competing lines, State boundaries, and water transportation, it would be wise to consult, in an intelligent and orderly manner, those who built the roads and who pay the cost of operating and maintaining them, before coming to a definite conclusion.

Another lie that has been sedulously inculcated is, that if the price of corn is at a certain figure in New York, the railroads ought to carry it there at such a rate as will yield a certain profit, or some profit, to the farmer,—and this wholly irrespective of the question whether they have or can obtain cars enough to do it or not. A few days ago the Erie Railway had 1,200 cars lying at Jersey City, loaded with bacon consigned to European ports, waiting for steamers to take it away. The use of these cars was worth $10 per day, and since the steamers could not take the freight it was placed in store by the Erie officials, whereupon there was a great outcry on the part of the owners of the bacon, who wanted to use the cars for storehouses without paying anything. We use this illustration merely to show that there is a deficiency in the means of transportation, both on land and water, and that whether the price of corn goes up to a dollar or down to five cents in New York, the railways cannot carry a bushel of it so long as there is more valuable property, like bacon, waiting to be moved. It is a fact well known to the commercial community that there has been a deficiency of cars here all winter to move the pork and beef product, and a like deficiency of ocean tonnage at New York to move the same class of freight. How idle, then, to talk about the low price of corn in Iowa, and to hold up the fact that farmers are burning it for fuel. That is a grievous circumstance undoubtedly, but it does not help us to carry the hogs and cattle to market, which must certainly be gotten out of the way before any corn can be carried either at a high or a low rate. The difficulty which exists at New York exists in a greater degree at New Orleans. Finding that the price of corn at the latter place was 55 cents per bushel, while it could be bought at many of the river landings in Illinois, Missouri, and Iowa for 20 cents, we recently took pains to inquire why so great a discrepancy existed when river freights were so low. The answer we received was, that there was not sufficient ocean tonnage obtainable to carry off the cotton crop, and that no corn could be moved until this was disposed of—that the local demand for corn was limited, and that any large shipments to that market would not merely put down the price to a very low figure, but would leave an unsalable surplus in the hands of the consignees.

A third lie, which is no less injurious, and which has passed current a long time, is that the freight blockade can be raised by legislation in Illinois. It is very certain that the Legislature of this State can neither increase the capacity of the grain warehouses in Chicago, Milwaukee, or Toledo; nor remove the ice from the Straits of Mackinaw; nor add to the number of vessels on the lakes; nor add to the number of cars on the railways hence to the Atlantic seaboard; nor control those railways, even if the additional cars could be found. Legislation in this State may possibly control the rates to be charged in this State; but, until it can do something more, it will furnish no real relief to the farmers.

Unjust discriminations in rates between different communities are a real grievance, and we shall give our best efforts as a public journal to the eradication of that abuse. Yet even here we submit that it is best to hear what the other side have to say before resorting to any summary measures. What the community want is, not to have the rates for competing points leveled up to the rates charged to non-competing points, but to have the rates of the latter leveled down to the former. It is not to be supposed, for instance, that if the Alton Railroad ceases to carry lumber to Bloomington, the competing roads will carry at the same rate as formerly. It is not to be supposed that after all the Illinois roads have ceased carrying lumber to Bloomington, the Indiana roads will carry at the same rate as formerly. They will put up the rates to just the figure which will enable them to monopolize the business. Therefore we repeat that even in the matter of unjust discriminations it is best to consult the railway companies before taking final action, if real relief is the thing sought after. If, on the other hand, this is a battle of opposing demagogues, in which the interests of the farmer are the last things to be considered, it will be best to pass the most reckless bill that anybody can draw.

STATE OWNERSHIP OF RAILROADS.

In another part of the present issue of THE TRIBUNE will be found copious extracts from two speeches made by Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., and Mr. Edward Atkinson, before the Massachusetts Legislature, relative to State ownership of railroad lines. Mr. Adams represented the Massachusetts Board of Railroad Commissioners, and, in urging the purchase of the Fitchburg, Vermont & Massachusetts and the Massachusetts Central Roads, submitted a general argument in favor of State ownership. Mr. Atkinson represented a remonstrance of citizens to this project, and presented a counter-argument against State ownership. Both addresses are careful and elaborate reviews of the general question, and, as such, are entitled to special attention at this time.

Mr. Adams has modeled his idea of the State ownership of railroads on the system now in vogue in Belgium, under which the State owns a portion of the railroads, leaving the remainder in the hands of private capital. By this means he claims that the State virtually controls the entire railroad system of the country in the interest of its citizens. This, he says, may be accomplished in this country by the State ownership of a main or trunk line, whose rates will practically determine the rates of all other lines. It is not by competition alone that such a result will be brought about; but a demonstration that a State can run a railroad and make it reasonably profitable at certain low rates will force the private corporations to yield to the demands of the people that they shall do the same. He meets the charge that the State ownership of railroads would generate political corruption in two ways: First, he says that "the sway of the railroad man and the lobbyist is notorious in half the Legislatures of the country," and maintains that none of the devices of political corruption could equal the present system of railroad supervision and regulation, under which one man supervises and regulates the property of another. In the second place, he makes a distinction between the subsidizing and the owning of railroads. The opportunities for corruption in the former plan have been abundantly demonstrated, not only in the Credit Mobilier transactions, but in the case of every State, and every county, and every city that have loaned their credit to private railroad enterprises to be used and manipulated as private interests may suggest. He holds that such opportunities would not present themselves where the State actually owned a railroad and managed it. To illustrate this point, he compares the postal system and the Union Pacific Railroad. In the one case there is absolute ownership and control in the hands of the Government, and no general corruption has ever been urged against it. In the other, there was simply a reserved right of supervision, which was grossly abused by the men whom the Government thus set up in business. He cites the respective conditions of water-works owned and controlled by city governments, and the gas-works, which cities merely keep under general supervision, as cases in point. In one word, he vigorously opposes the policy of subsidizing as dangerous and full of corruption, while he advocates the policy of actual ownership by the State of part of the railway system as a means by which combinations may be prevented, tariffs regulated, and railways managed in the interests of the people without the sacrifice of money. In answer to the suggestion that the ownership of 200 or 300 miles within the State could not overcome the present evils of transportation, he holds that the State corporation may extend its control by means of leases through Trustees, just as the Pennsylvania Company had extended its jurisdiction, though its charter limits its powers to the domain of the State of Pennsylvania. But should this State investment prove to be unprofitable and become a tax on the people? Then, says Mr. Adams, the State roads must be sold, the project abandoned, and some other means sought for the relief of the people. But it is his belief that the enterprise would not be unprofitable. The instance which Mr. Joy cited, in which the State lost money when the Michigan Central Railroad was in its hands, was not a fair criterion. This occured at a time when railroads were not profitable, whether in the hands of the State or of private corporations. The railroads broke down without the States, and the States themselves broke down without the railroads. "It is notorious," Mr. Adams says, "that there is hardly a railroad in Illinois—the great railroad State—which has not passed through bankruptcy in private hands." The experience in Belgium, on the contrary, shows that the venture would not be likely to prove unprofitable. The net return upon the investment in State roads there was six and three-tenths per cent, which is equivalent to twelve per cent here, as the rate of interest rules. Yet the railroads were managed to the satisfaction of the people and without ruining the private corporations that owned other lines. Mr. Adams concluded by reminding the Legislature that it would not be long before the railroads of Massachusetts would necessarily be consolidated within six corporations at most. This is already the case in France, where the railroads are not so extensive. He holds that consolidation is not only necessary but beneficial, but insists that the State should be one of these six great railroad families.

The points which Mr. Atkinson makes against the project may be briefly summed up as follows: The State cannot build a railroad as well and as economically as private enterprise; in illustration of which he points to that portion of the Hoosac Road built by the State of Massachusetts, which has been described as "so crooked, so wrongly placed, and so badly constructed, that it seemed as if the engineer in charge had been making a job for his successor to undo." A State railroad would necessitate a tax upon the people for its purchase, which would be to coerce them to put their money into an enterprise for which they would not voluntarily subscribe. The investment would not stop with the construction of the roads. It would be necessary to build extensive works for the manufacture of locomotives and cars. To carry out the principle, it might become necessary for the State to erect elevators, and otherwise proceed to organize and maintain commerce, as private capital would probably refuse to invest in enterprises, the most profitable part of which had been assumed by the State. It would also be necessary to advance money for the running of these roads until the commerce should be sufficiently large and steady to make them permanently profitable. These large amounts of money could not pass through the hands of legislative committees and politicians without developing corruption. Nor would there be any appreciable relief of the people by cheapening the rates of transportation over 200 or 300 miles of road when the extortions they complain of extend over 2,000 or 3,000 miles. Mr. Atkinson further maintains that the cost of construction, equipment, and running of railroads has been increased by from 60 to 80 per cent since the passage of the Legal-Tender act, but that there has been no increase in railroad rates. In spite of the popular clamor, the tariff from Chicago to Boston is only 1 2-10 cents per mile on every ton of grain. The burning of corn for fuel, he says, has occurred on railroads artificially forced upon the country by Government subsidy before they were needed, where it is cheaper to burn corn than to transport fuel. He holds also that, in estimating the success of the State railroads of Belgium, it is necessary to consider the different conditions of the people; and it is not unlikely, in view of living expenses, that the rates of the Belgium roads are as high as those of the private railroads in this country. Finally, Mr. Atkinson explained that he was not making his argument in favor of the capitalists, who could always take care of themselves, but of the working classes, whose interests, he thought, would be injured by the proposed State ownership.

The public will find here an able presentment of both sides of a question which is second to none other in importance to the American people, and further discussion of Mr. Adams' proposition will be awaited with interest.

THE CASE OF CALDWELL.

One of the questions before the United States Senate, in special session, is the case of Alexander Caldwell, Senator from Kansas. Mr. Caldwell was elected Senator by the Legislature of Kansas in January, 1871, for the term beginning on the 4th of March following. He took his seat in March, 1871, and in January, 1872, the Legislature of Kansas investigated the transactions attending that election, and such was the amount of corruption exposed that copies of the evidence were ordered to be laid before the Senate. The latter body referred the matter to a Committee in the spring of 1872, but the Committee postponed it until after the election. Early in the late session evidence was taken, and on Feb. 17, 1873, a report was made. The report of the Committee and the evidence make a printed volume of 472 pages. The evidence is disgusting in the extent of the corruption it discloses. It shows that the election of United States Senator in that State has always been regarded as a matter of purchase and sale,—the man who carries off the prize being the one who pays the most for it. It appears that Caldwell had two conspicuous competitors, ex-Congressman Clarke and ex-Gov. Carney; that both of these men had made large investments, pecuniary, in members; that Caldwell came in between them, purchased up enough members to prevent the election of either one; that he then assumed all Clarke's bills, contracts, etc., and got all Clarke's votes except one; that he in like manner purchased Carney's withdrawal and the support of his friends; that he was then elected, the election costing him $75,000. Caldwell was comparatively a stranger, having never taken any part in Kansas politics, and was known only to the Legislature as a man with plenty of money, who was willing to spend it to be elected.

The Committee in their report recite the leading facts of the case, giving the written contract by which Carney retired, and the votes of his friends were transferred to Caldwell. The amount named in the contract was $15,000, but there was evidence showing the payment of an additional $7,000. In reference to this contract with Carney, the Committee say:

> The Committee are of opinion that it was corrupt; was against public policy; was demoralizing in its character; directly contributed to destroy the freedom and purity of election, and not to be tolerated by the Senate of the United States as a means of procuring a seat in the body. . . It was an attempt to buy the votes of members of the Legislature, not by bribing them directly, but through the manipulations of another. The purchase money was not to go to them, but to Mr. Carney, who was to sell and deliver them without their knowledge.

The Committee consider the expenditure of over $50,000 by Caldwell as established by evidence that is not controverted, and say that they have taken no account of several small sums shown to have been paid by him. They state that from the evidence "the canvass of Mr. Caldwell was thoroughly corrupt, and that money was the chief argument relied upon." The Committee state in their report that it was a matter of doubt whether Caldwell's offense was one for which he should be punished by expulsion, or one that should go to the validity of his election, having the effect of making it void; that a majority of the Committee inclined to the latter opinion, and, therefore, reported that Alexander Caldwell was not duly and legally elected to the Senate of the United States.

Yesterday the case was taken up in the Senate. Mr. Morton, of Indiana, made an elaborate speech, declaring that Caldwell's election "was the most flagrant case of bribery in American politics," which is saying a great deal. The decision of the Senate in this case will have an important bearing upon the future character of that body. If they declare that bribery vitiates an election, it will have the effect of checking, if not arresting, bribery in future Senatorial elections.

NAST HEARD FROM.

The expedition which was sent out in search of Mr. Thomas Nast, through the public spirit and personal kindness of Mr. Watterson, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, has returned, having successfully accomplished its mission and discovered the lost caricaturist. It will be a relief to the public to know that the reports of Mr. Nast's sudden demise are untrue, likewise the rumor that he had been spirited away by a band of ferocious Liberal brigands, headed by Carl Schurz, and that they were holding him prisoner in the expectation of receiving ransom from the Messrs. Harper, Mr. Nast's employers. It is now four months since Mr. Nast so suddenly disappeared from the public view, during which time, it appears from the reports of the expedition, he has been suffering from a combination of diseases, such as Credit Mobilier, Louisiana usurpation, Pomeroy frauds, Caldwell bribes, and other complaints. His life was despaired of for a considerable time, but some emollient plasters, in the shape of reports from Congressional Investigating Committees, composed of equal parts of lye and whitewash, have brought him round again, and he is now convalescent, and has made his appearance once more in *Harper's Weekly*. We regret to notice that he is still weakly and delicate, and does not display that robustness and vigor which are signs of good health and sound mind. We fear that his employers, the Messrs. Harper, have forced him out of his chamber too soon, and that, in ordering him to make as good a show as possible for Credit Mobilier, they assigned him a task which was beyond his strength. In no other way can we understand the feeble exhibition which he has made of himself. Hitherto, as artist-laureate for the Harpers, Mr. Nast has succeeded tolerably well, and has done as fairly perhaps as any man could who was tied down to the policies and prejudices of other people, and not allowed to follow his own inspirations or suggestions. In attempting to defend Credit Mobilier, Mr. Nast has seized upon the Scriptural version of the woman taken in adultery. The Congressmen who were implicated in C. M. stand for the woman, like so many repentant Sunday-School boys, who have been caught sailing in boats on Sunday, when they should have been at Sunday-school. It will be remembered, however, that the woman acknowledged her offense. The Congressmen did not; but Mr. Nast assumes that they were all guilty by putting in a female figure, who, we presume, by her scales, typifies Justice, who is requesting a crowd of journalists to throw stones at them if they themselves are guiltless of the tremendous offense of betraying their country. We have no faith in that woman in the midst. She is a hard-looking customer, a virago, and noisy blatherskite, who bears every indication of having been employed by that crowd of innocent lambs behind her to cover up their thefts by screaming stop thief at the newspaper men. We believe that she is no better than she should be. We believe, if she were searched, that under her voluminous skirts would be found plenty of Credit Mobilier stocks, bonds, and dividends. She looks like a woman who would not hesitate to accept a gift of this sort, and the lambs behind her wear that serene, contented aspect which could only result from the fact that they had unloaded and placed their stock with this bawling female, where it would do them the most good. Is she the nurse who has carried Mr. Nast through his recent indisposition?

Our main object in announcing the discovery of Mr. Nast, however, is not so much to comment upon his work, as to congratulate him that he is able to be out again, and to hope that no more untoward circumstances at Washington will bring him down again. The public will also join us in congratulating Mr. Watterson upon the success of his expedition, which has dissipated many anxious doubts concerning Mr. Nast's real condition. We are glad that he is not dead, glad that he has not been lost, glad that his illness has not resulted in any more serious effects, glad that he is saved to the Harpers, and once more ready to do the bidding of the *Journal of Civilization*. How well he has done it in this instance, in attempting to excuse the guilty parties, may be inferred from the following extracts from an article in the same issue of the paper on "Ames and Brooks."

> The action of the House of Representatives on Judge Poland's Credit Mobilier report, in substituting a vote of censure and condemnation for the resolution expelling Ames and Brooks, and passing over the other inculpated members without notice, fell far short of the just expectations of the country. It was a clear case of moral cowardice, an unmanly shirking of responsibility. . . . . . If these resolutions mean anything, it is that Mr. Ames was guilty of attempting to bribe members of Congress, that Mr. Brooks was guilty of accepting a bribe, and that the House of Representatives considers the passage of a vote of censure an adequate punishment for such offenses. "Absolute condemnation" must be the verdict of the country on such a lamentable exhibition of moral pusillanimity.

Perhaps Mr. Nast will now be good enough to give us a caricature on "Putting This and That Together," explaining the little incongruity between his cartoon and the text of his employers.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF PROF. BUSHNELL, OF BELOIT.

The death, on Saturday, of Prof. J. J. Bushnell, of Beloit College, was a serious blow to the college as well as to the hundreds of young men who had personally known and affectionately regarded the kindly old gentleman. For exactly a quarter of a century he was First Mathematical Professor, and filled the position as few others could. He was suffering from typhoid pneumonia one week on Saturday, when death occurred. His funeral will take place today at 3 o'clock. A train will leave the Northwestern depot at 10 o'clock, and arrive at Beloit at 2:20 this afternoon, in time for the funeral obsequies. The Trustees and Alumni of Beloit College are expected to attend the funeral, if they can possibly do so.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The New Hampshire election occurs to-day, with four tickets in the field for Governor, viz.: Republican, Ezekiel A. Straw, present incumbent; Democrat, James A. Weston, late incumbent; Liberal, Samuel K. Mason; Temperance, John Blackmer. A majority vote is required to elect, failing of which the choice devolves on the Legislature. The candidates for Congress are Messrs. Hibbard, Bell, and Parker, Democrats, elected in 1871; and William B. Small, Austin F. Pike, and Simon G. Griffin, Republicans. The canvass has been very languid.

—The Philadelphia *Press*, speaking of the spring elections and the political outlook, says:

> Parties as they existed last fall have not changed, there not having been any causes to change them. Their dissolution may be in progress, but it is very gradual, and awaits some more extraordinary event than any recent one can develop. However many unclean hands were displayed during the winter, they were pretty nearly evenly distributed. Neither party was free from any of the scandals that filled the air,—the Credit Mobilier stock, according to Mr. Ames, having been placed where it would do most good, and without regard to the political opinions of the recipients. As for the increase of Congressional salaries, although Butler was its author, the Democrats were hungrier for it than the Republicans, as is shown by the larger percentage of their numerical strength represented in the vote in its favor.

—The New York *Tribune* says of Connecticut:

> The campaign promised to be very lively on account of the divisions among the Republicans, but the Democratic nominations so far show very little disposition to take advantage of the situation.

—We copied, the other day, the Utica *Observer's* description of Luther Caldwell, Mayor-elect of Elmira, N. Y. The Utica *Herald* now says:

> The *Observer* requests the Republicans to turn their eyes to the City of Elmira, asserting that they will find the consolation of a Republican Mayor there. The *Observer*, as usual, is wide of the fact. Luther Caldwell, who fled from the State of New York under circumstances much to his discredit, was elected Mayor of Elmira last Tuesday, but it was upon the Democratic ticket. So long as Caldwell was an honest man he was a Republican, but changed his politics with his character. The Democrats welcomed him. He had grown rich by corruption. No better evidence of Democratic soundness was needed. He was worthy of honor, and has received it. The *Observer* is well posted in the current political history of the State.

—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* puts a head on one of the Credit Mobilier Congressmen, thus:

BABBLING BROOKS.

MEN MAY COME AND MEN MAY GO, BUT HE BLOWS ON FOREVER—"NO ROGUE E'ER FELT THE HALTER DRAW," ETC.

—Grace Greenwood, in writing from Washington of the devious devices resorted to by Colfax and Pomeroy, says: "The unsatisfactory nature of their explanations, the failure of our great expectations, the precarious condition in which honorable gentlemen are left, after all their frantic efforts to 'set' themselves right before the country, reminds me of the mournful foundering of a Mississippi steamboat, as described by an eye-witness:

> "'She hove and sot, and sot and hove,
> And high her rudder flung—
> And every time she hove and sot,
> A wusser leak she sprung.'"

—It must not be forgotten that Mr. Colfax has a whole brood of chirping virtues, which he clucks at, and cackles over, and sits upon, and flies in the face of whoever assails, just as he used to do before that sly fox Oakes Ames enticed him to scratch for plump grubs in the Credit Mobilier inclosure. It were cruel to forget this little family of fledglings, from the care of which he has managed to make such a vast reputation. Well, the poor little virtues are not to blame for having to endure his coddling and cackling.—*Golden Age*.

—Bingham has a full, well-rounded, Ciceronian style of eloquence, but sometimes he drops into Saxon in a friendly way, and shows his familiarity with the unadorned vernacular. The most compact and pointed address he ever delivered in Congress was in reply to Ritchie, of Maryland, one of the last days of the session. Ritchie quoted poetry to the old man, and the silver-tongued orator remarked, exhaustively, and with emphasis, "You are a damned fool."—*Columbus Journal*.

—When Congress affords the example that it has done in the matter of raising and doubling wages, and of going back to pay increased prices for work done and already paid for, how can we censure the mechanics and laboring men of the land for banding and striking for higher wages? The proposed labor strikes now being prepared for in all parts of the country have been afforded an encouragement and a justification such as men never received before.—*Harrisburg (Pa.) State Journal*.

—We have already stated that to secure the increase of salary to the President, his Cabinet, and the Judges, many members had to vote the increase of their own pay who would not have voted for the proposition if it had stood alone. The vote in the House stood 105 to 95. Of the yeas 52 are Republicans, and 50 Democrats and Liberals. Thus it will be seen that a majority of the negative votes were Republican. Of the 102 yeas 55 are members no longer.—*Washington Chronicle*.

—The Republican party has never proposed to be held responsible for all the misconduct of its individual members. A party can only be held responsible for what it indorses.—*Toledo Blade*.

—Our scoundrels are too thick-skinned to mind the noise and clamor, and until journalists use such patient care, and make such impartial investigation that their opinions will carry weight with them, newspaper attacks will have no great influence upon them. It is our deliberate opinion that there is more danger to the country in the present conduct of "independent journalism" than in a hundred Credit Mobilier transactions.—*Baltimore American*.

—Any one desirous of trying to make party capital out of the action of Congress in voting an increase of salary, will do well to take a glance at the vote. A small majority of the members of both parties voted for it.—*New Haven Palladium*.

—There can be no extenuation for a Senator who holds a high place in the highest of our legislative bodies which he has bought and paid for. No talents, no wealth, no patronage can erase the stain; nor can the most self-sufficient complacency induce the historian to refuse the ineffaceable record.—*Philadelphia Press*.

—The Democratic press is trying to crowd the whole of the Credit Mobilier disgrace on to the Republican party. This is a game that will not work. The Democratic and Republican members are equally responsible, and it is folly for the Democratic press to tell a different story. —*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser*.

CHICAGO AT VIENNA.

The Vienna Exposition is becoming quite a serious matter in this country. Every day some significant letter warns somebody that the United States is going to figure most conspicuously in the great world's fair. Chicago, the best advertised city on the continent, is to be represented in several ways. The Mayor recently received the following letter in relation to this subject:

> NEW YORK, Feb. 20, 1873.
>
> *To His Honor, Mayor of Chicago.*
>
> DEAR SIR: Can you furnish this Commission with a correct drawing of the coat-of-arms of your city in colors, a city flag, and such other flags or banners as you may be able to spare for the decoration of the United States department of the International Exhibition at Vienna. They will be carefully preserved and returned at the close of the Exhibition. They should be sent to this office, properly marked, to reach here by March 15 next.
>
> THOS. B. VAN BUREN,
> United States Commissioner.

There was no time to procure flags or anything of the kind, but the Mayor thought that the city's coat-of-arms would look well in colors. P. M. Almini, the fresco painter, undertook the job, and has produced a very handsome little addition to the United States department. It is a large picture frame, 42x62 inches. In the centre is the well-known seal of the city, with the Indian, smoking a long clay pipe, looking from a cliff at a solitary vessel, while a rotund infant gazes down from a cloud, uncertain as to what is expected of it. This is prettily adorned with sheaves of corn. In each corner is a picture of Chicago of the dates of 1830, with the solitary canoe and the tiny river; 1870, with a fine view of the city from the lake; Oct. 9, 1871, a pretty moonlight view of the ruins; and Oct. 9, 1872, the opening of the Chamber of Commerce. This was completed in three days, and, while it is not intended to be a work of high art, is actually very well executed.

ELECTIONS OF SCHOOL OFFICERS.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
SPRINGFIELD, March 8, 1873.

The effect of the School law now in force, on the elections of School Directors and of Township Trustees, is simply to change the *time* of the elections. The *number* to be chosen will be the same as if the old law had continued in force. Except where there may be vacancies by reason of death, removal, or resignation, *one* member only is to be chosen in each case,—for three years,—to fill the place of the one whose term regularly expires next April.

The elections of Directors will be on Saturday, April 5, and of Trustees on Saturday, April 12, 1873.

NEWTON BATEMAN,
Superintendent Public Instruction.

rustees and Alumni of Be lo't
ted to attend the funeral, if
o so.

S AND OPINION.

hire election occurs to-day,
the field for Governor, viz.:
el A. Straw, present incum-
ames A. Weston, late incum-
uel K. Mason; Temperance,
majority vote is required to
ich the choice devolves on the
candidates for Congress are
Bell, and Parker, Democrats,
d William B. Small, Austin F.
. Griffin, Republicans. The
ery languid.

hia *Press*, speaking of the
d the political outlook, says:
isted last fall have not changed,
been any causes to change them,
nay be in progress, but it is very
some more extraordinary event
can develop. However many un-
splayed during the winter, they
y evenly distributed. Neither
from any of the scandals
e Credit Mobilier stock, accord-
ving been placed where it would
without regard to the political
ients. As for the increase of Con-
though Butler was its author, the
grier for it than the Republicans,
ger percentage of their numerical
in the vote in its favor.

Tribune says of Connecticut:
mised to be very lively on account
g the Republicans, but the Dem-
so far show very little disposition
he situation.

other day, the Utica *Obser-*
Luther Caldwell, Mayor-elect
The Utica *Herald* now says:
ests the Republicans to turn their
imirs, asserting that they will find
Republican Mayor there. The
wide of the fact. Luther Cald-
the State of New York under cir-
o his discredit, was elected Mayor
ay, but it was upon the Democrat-
Caldwell was an honest man he
ut changed his politics with his
mocrats welcomed him. He had
ruption. No better evidence of
was needed. He was worthy of
eived it. The *Observer* is well
t political history of the State.

i *Enquirer* puts a head on one
pilier Congressmen, thus:
BLING BROOKS.

MEN MAY GO, BUT HE BLOWS ON
OGUE E'ER FELT THE HALTER

ood, in writing from Washing-
devices resorted to by Colfax
s: "The unsatisfactory nature
ions, the failure of our great
precarious condition in which
en are left, after all their fran-
themselves right before the
e of the mournful foundering
steamboat, as described by an

d sot, and sot and hove,
her rudder flung—
time she hove and sot,
leak she sprung.'"

forgotten that Mr. Colfax
of chirping virtues, which he
kles over, and sits upon, and
f whoever assails, just as he
that sly fox Oakes Ames en-
h for plump grubs in the
closure. It was cruel to for-
ily of fledglings, from the care
anaged to make such a vast
, the poor little virtues are not
to endure his coddling and
Age.

full, well-rounded, Ciceronian
, but sometimes he drops into
y way, and shows his familiari-
orned vernacular. The most
address he ever delivered
reply to Ritchie, of Mary-
ast days of the session. Ritchie
the old man, and the silver-
marked, exhaustively, and with
are a damned fool."—*Columbus*

ss affords the example that it
atter of raising and doubling
ing back to pay increased prices
already paid for, how can we
hanics and laboring men of the
and striking for higher wages?
or strikes now being prepared
the country have been afford-
sent and a justification such as
ved before.—*Harrisburg (Pa.)*

ady stated that to secure the
y to the President, his Cabinet,
any members had to vote the
own pay which they would not have
position if it had stood alone.
ouse stood 105 to 95. Of the
blicans, and 50 Democrats and
it will be seen that a majority
otes were Republican. Of the
embers no longer.—*Washington*

can party has never proposed to
ble for all the misconduct of its
ers. A party can only be held
hat it indorses.—*Toledo Blade.*
rels are too thick-skinned to
nd clamor, and until journalists
care, and make such impartial
hat their opinions will carry
, newspaper attacks will have
e upon them. It is our delib-
t there is more danger to the
resent conduct of "independent
in a hundred Credit Mobilier
altimore American.

irous of trying to make party
action of Congress in voting
salary, will do well to take a
te. A small majority of the
parties voted for it.—*New Ha-*

no extenuation for a Senator
place in the highest of our
which he has bought and paid
no wealth, no patronage can
nor can the most self-sufficient
ce the historian to refuse the
rd.—*Philadelphia Press.*
tic press is trying to crowd the
edit Mobilier disgrace on to the
y. This is a game that will
Democratic and Republican
ally responsible, and it is folly
tic press to tell a different story.
ercial Advertiser.

CAGO AT VIENNA.

xposition is becoming quite a
this country. Every day some
warns somebody that the
s going to figure most con-
e great world's fair. Chicago,
ed city on the continent, is to
several ways. The Mayor re-
e following letter in relation to

NEW YORK, Feb. 20, 1873.
yor of Chicago.
you furnish this Commission with
of the coat-of-arms of your city in
nd such other flags or banners as
to spare for the decoration of the
rtment of the International Exhibi-
ey will be carefully preserved and
the Exhibition. They should
, properly marked, to reach here by
THOS. B. VAN BUREN,
United States Commissioner.

ime to procure flags or anything
the Mayor thought that the
ns would look well in colors. P.
fresco painter, undertook the
duced a very handsome little ad-
ited States department. It is a
me, 42x62 inches. In the centre
seal of the city, with the In-
long clay pipe, looking from a
vessel, while a rotund infant
cloud, uncertain as to what
This is prettily adorned with
In each corner is a picture of
ates of 1830, with the solitary
ny river; 1870, with a fine view
the lake; Oct. 9, 1871, a pretty
of the ruins; and Oct. 9, 1873,
he Chamber of Commerce. This
three days, and, while it is not
work of high art, is actually
ed.

S OF SCHOOL OFFICERS.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
T OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
SPRINGFIELD, March 8, 1873.
he School law now in force, on
School Directors and of Town-
simply to change the *time* of the
number to be chosen will be the
ld law had continued in force.
re may be vacancies by reason
, or resignation, *one* member
osen in each case,—for three
place of the one whose term
next April.
f Directors will be on Saturday,
Trustees on Saturday, April 12,
NEWTON BATEMAN,
ntendent Public Instruction.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Representative Connolly's Bill on the Subject of Railroad Charges.

Petition of Members of the Chicago Bar in Favor of the Circuit Judge Bill.

Pay of Chicago Aldermen---Public Printing.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

SPRINGFIELD, March 10.—Mr. Connolly, of Coles, a member of the Railroad Committee, introduced a bill which was read a first time and ordered printed. The bill only undertakes to legislate upon the subject of unjust discriminations in rates for carrying passengers or freight. The second section makes a fine of not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000 for a first offense; not less than $5,000 nor more than $20,000 for a second offense, and for a third offense a forfeiture of property and franchise.

Sec. 3 provides that if any railroad corporation shall charge for the transportation of any passenger or freight for any distance the same or a greater toll or compensation than is at the same time charged for transportation of passengers or freight of the same class over a greater distance; or if it shall charge a greater rate at one point on its road for handling, receiving, or delivering the same class of freight than at another point; or if it shall charge for the transportation of passengers or freight over any portion of its road a greater amount than over any other portion of equal distance, such discriminating charges, whether made directly or by means of any rebate, drawback, or other shift or evasion, shall be taken as prima facie evidence of unjust discrimination.

Section 4 makes it the duty of the Railroad Commission to bring suit for violation of the first section when notified of any offense by the Attorney-General, any State's Attorney, any Board of Supervisors, or any citizen, such notice to be accompanied by an affidavit setting out the facts claimed to constitute the violation.

Sections 5 and 6 provide that the fine or forfeiture may be recovered as enforced in an action of debt, and describes the pleadings, form of verdict, etc.

Section 7 makes the annual reports of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission competent evidence in cases under the act.

Sec. 8 prohibits the dismissal of any suit, except upon written consent of the Railroad Commissioners and Attorney-General, and provides that all fines recovered shall be paid into the County Treasury where the cause is tried, for county purposes.

The attempt of the author is to provide means strictly in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court in the McLean County case for punishing unjust discrimination, without touching any other question, believing it better to fortify that position securely, and from there move forward to meet the other questions of extortion, fixing of rates, etc.

Mr. Dunham introduced a resolution requesting the Attorney General to give his opinion as to the power of the General Assembly, first, to establish by law absolute conclusive maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight upon railroads; second, to declare extortionate rates or unjust discrimination a punishable crime; and third, to make a charge higher than that declared by law, or charging more or less than a greater distance, prima facie evidence of extortion or unjust discrimination. Mr. Hay believed the Attorney General's opinion would be no stronger than any other good lawyer's, and the House refused, by 36 to 16, to adopt the resolution.

Mr. Jones moved that the subject of the abolition of the Railroad and Warehouse Board be considered as the special order on Thursday. It was so ordered, together with a resolution by Mr. Morrison declaring 3 cents a mile the legal maximum rate for passengers on all railroads in the State.

THE ABSENTEES.

Mr. Bradwell, leader of the Republicans on party questions, being anxious that the continual absence of members should not injure his party, offered a resolution providing that the names of the absentees be entered on the journal every morning, hoping thereby to shame them into attending; and Mr. Quinn, from the opposition, offered a somewhat similar resolution as a substitute. The speaker reprimanded delinquent members, and announced that when it was apparent that there was not a quorum, he would have the roll called and suspend business until a quorum arrived. The resolutions were laid over.

JUDICIAL SALARIES.

The bill increasing the salary of Circuit Judges from $3,500 to $4,000 was jumped to a second reading in the absence of a quorum.

REVENUE.

The House amused itself in the afternoon discussing propositions to amend the Revenue law. Mr. Hoiles desired that mortgages be relieved from taxation, and Mr. Gordon that, in assessing personal property, the amount of indebtedness thereon be deducted. Both propositions were emphatically laid on the table.

RAILROAD AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSIONERS.

The return of each Monday morning brings up the subject of Railroad Commissioners, and sets men to speculating as to whether the appointments will be made during the week, and who the lucky or unlucky men will be. The absence of Senators prevented His Excellency from sending in names, even were he ready. There was once an old bachelor who, in reply to the question why he was not married, said of the fair sex, "Those I'd have won't have me, and those who'd have me Satan wouldn't have;" and the same is more or less true of the Commissioners. The men who are persistent in their applications are not generally qualified, and the men who are eminently qualified and are not candidates can hardly be prevailed upon to accept. It is probable, however, that, if certain gentlemen to whom the Governor has tendered the positions express their willingness to serve, and there is a full Senate,—which would be a phenomenon,—the nominations will be made at an early day.

ALDERMANIC PAY.

The City Clerk of Chicago has issued a circular containing resolutions of the Council requesting the Cook County delegation to get an act passed to compensate Aldermen for "time lost" in the service of the city. The manner in which that immaculate delegation has been trading its influence has not strengthened its ability to get that or any measure through, and it is due to themselves that these members from Cook County, who control their own votes, should rise to questions of privilege, and repudiate the alleged bargain made on their behalf.

COST OF REVISION.

The Auditor reported to the House that the total amount paid on account of revision of the statutes from March 8, 1869, to March 8, 1873, was $13,341.36. This included the salaries and "personal expenses" of three Commissioners. Why should the State pay hotel bills for salaried officials?

NO QUORUMS.

The Senate and House of Representatives adjourned last week to meet this morning, but there was not a quorum in either body,—only twenty Senators and sixty Representatives. They went to work to read bills and order them to a third reading, without compunction, though doing so is clearly illegal. For the last three months there has been a small attendance in both bodies, even in the middle of the week, and Mondays, Fridays, and Saturdays are about as useful as Sunday for legislative purposes. There seems to be no remedy, unless indignant public opinion drives delinquent members back to business. It is a lazy General Assembly, careless about everything except drawing pay. The bluebirds were hovering round the Capitol this morning. A member stated last week on the floor of the House that they could not adjourn without railroad legislation if they remained until the bluebirds were as large as wild geese, and yet there is not a quorum during half the week in either body, and only two bills have been passed in two months. It is proposed to give the next General Assembly $8 a day for actual attendance, which might have a good effect.

RECORDING.

The bill providing that deeds, mortgages, power of attorney, and other instruments relating to or affecting the title to real estate, shall be recorded in the county in which such real estate is situated, but if such county is not organized, then in the county to which such unorganized county is attached for judicial purposes, was ordered to a third reading.

STATE'S ATTORNEY.

The Hopkins movement to secure competent State's Attorneys by compelling them to have a certificate from the Supreme Court, embodied in a bill, was ordered to a second reading. It seems there are some counties where men who never saw a law book have been elected State's Attorney.

COOK COUNTY COURT.

There being some doubt as to the time for holding sessions of the Cook County Court, Mr. Bradwell introduced a bill providing that the terms shall begin on the third Monday of each month, as well as on the first Mondays in December, March, June, and September.

PROPOSED NEW PRINTING LAW.

A bill to provide for and regulate the execution of the public printing was introduced by Senator Baldwin. It was prepared in the Auditor's office. It classifies the printing into five classes as follows: First, bills; second, journals of the House and Senate; third, reports and communications of the General Assembly, published in pamphlet form; fourth, the laws and joint resolutions; fifth, blanks, circulars, and cards ordered by the departments, and then provides that the first, second, and fifth classes shall be executed in Springfield. It is difficult to understand how the above classification is superior to that provided for in the present law, unless, indeed, it is an improvement that, under any circumstances, three classes of printing shall be done in Springfield. This portion of the bill simply improves the chances of Springfield. In another section there is a more sensible provision, that the Commissioners have the right to reject all bids, and that each department shall be held responsible for the printing ordered for its use. These are the only improvements suggested, and they could be embodied in the present law by amendment.

WOMEN FOR SCHOOL OFFICERS.

The bill permitting women to be school officers was ordered to a third reading in the House.

THE UNION STOCK YARDS.

The Senate Special Stock Yard Committee returned this morning. Mr. Voris was contradictory, stating that the charges were "300 per cent" more than they ought to be, but that, on the whole, everything was lovely in the yards. They report fine weather in Chicago. They seem to have had a happy time all round, which was the real object of the trip. A report will be written during the week.

THE PENITENTIARY COMMITTEE

will meet here to-morrow evening, and take testimony as to the price paid for clothing.

THE CHICAGO BAR.

The following petition, signed by all the members of the Chicago Bar, has just been received:

To the Honorable the Speaker and Senators of the Senate of the State of Illinois, now assembled:

We, the undersigned, members of the Chicago Bar, would hereby humbly petition your honorable body to pass, as early as due consideration may permit, House bill No. 80, entitled "A bill for an act authorizing Circuit Judges to hold branch or branches of courts in other than their judicial districts," protesting, at the same time, against the establishing of a new City Court in this city, as intended by a late bill introduced in your honorable body, believing, among other reasons, that it is inconvenient for the people as well as for the bar to have more than two courts having common law and chancery jurisdiction.

Leonard Swett,	Sam'l W. Packard,	E. B. Sherman,
Chas. Hitchcock,	John J. Knickerbocker,	B. B. Bacon,
E. B. M. Cagg,		Fred. C. Hale,
C. Beckwith,	John Lyle King,	J. C. Patterson,
T. V. Hoyne,	T. A. Moran,	H. F. Vallette,
M. W. Fuller,	John Van Arman,	S. M. Davis,
Obadiah Jackson,	George Sparling,	F. P. Ray,
Wm. C. Grant,	Rufus King,	C. C. Clarke,
Elbert H. Gary,	J. H. Batten, Jr.,	G. A. Follansbee,
John W. Hawley,	C. Werder Deane,	D. E. K. Stewart,
Chas. T. Adams,	John S. Cooper,	Geo. F. Bailey,
James Felch,	E. F. Comstock,	Hunter & Page,
C. F. Miller,	L. C. Cooper,	Geo. F. Blanke,
H. H. Thomas,	S. W. Rawson,	Emery A. Storrs,
Theo. G. Beaver,	Geo. C. Campbell,	Geo. L. Paddock,
J. Holdom,	George Willard,	N. C. Perkins,
I. N. Stiles,	Noah E. Gary,	Geo. Scoville,
Daniel J. Avery,	E. F. Allen,	Johnston, Rogers
S. B. Gookins,	Chas. A. Dupee,	& Appleton,
J. E. Smith,	David Fales,	Jos. M. Burrows,
J. S. Grinnell,	J. L. High,	Farlin Q. Ball,
F. G. Bradley,	Wm. R. Page,	Geo. A. Shufeldt,
John W. Ely,	W. J. Durham,	R. T. Lincoln,
T. Parker, Jr.,	Henry F. Frink,	Geo. W. Smith,
Chas. W. Griggs,	F. L. Chase,	Jos. P. Clarkson,
J. Edwards Fay,	H. G. Lunt,	Ira Scott,
Philip Stein,	H. Crawford,	H. B. Johnson,
Homer Cook,	Samuel E. Dale,	Julius Rosenthal,
S. M. Moore,	S. M. Dunning,	A. M. Pence,
B. G. Caulfield,	Sidney Smith,	F. J. Crawford,
M. J. Dunne,	B. D. Magruder,	John B. Adams,
James Goggin,	O. H. Horton,	Levi H. Pitts,
Geo. Herbert,	Chas. B. Wells,	Geo. F. Harding,
J. N. V. Quicke,	Edward H. Beebe,	A. McCoy,
Wm. H. Holden,	Milton T. Peters,	W. E. Furness,
Adolph Moses,	J. H. Thompson,	Chas. E. Pope,
Horace Bennett,	F. W. S. Branley,	Sanford B. Perry,
M. W. Robinson,	Chas. E. Towne,	Isaac G. Wilson,
J. W. Chickering,	D. H. Fletcher,	J. W. Bennett,
Geo. C. Fry,	Geo. T. Graham,	E. A. Sherburne,
E. Walker,	D. J. Schuyler,	Goodwin, Larned
R. N. Day,	H. K. Whiton,	& Towle,
N. Ingledew,	H. M. Shepard,	Dent & Black,
B. F. Ayer,	E. Anthony,	Hutchinson &
H. Anderson,	E. G. Hooke,	Luff,
D. Goodwin, Jr.,	J. L. Thompson,	A. T. Galt,
E. S. Taylor,	E. S. Isham,	L. H. Bisbee,
J. V. Le Moyne,	Hawes & Lawrence,	O. J. Bailey.
Robert A. Hill,		

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SPRINGFIELD, March 10, 1873.

SENATE.

Called to order by the President, and, on motion, reading minutes dispensed with.

NEW BILLS.

By Senator REYNOLDS—A bill for an act to secure a better system of dental education.

By Senator BALDWIN—Bill for an act to provide for public printing.

By Senator CASEY—Bill for an act to fix the fees of collectors in townships under township organization.

By Senator STRONG—Bill for an act to amend an act to provide for the rate of passenger tariff on railroads.

By Senator SHEPARD—Bill for an act to provide for the appropriation of expenses of the State government prior to January, 1873.

JUDICIAL.

By leave, Senator BALDWIN called up bill 149, in relation to the jurisdiction of Courts regarding the disposition of causes which have been dismissed, and it was re-committed to the Judiciary Committee.

SENATE BILLS ON A FIRST AND SECOND READING.

A large number of bills on a second and first reading were considered in their regular order and advanced a stage.

PETITION.

By leave, Senator CASTLE introduced a petition of the Grand Jury of the Circuit Court of De Kalb County, asking the abolition of the Grand Jury system.

RESOLUTION.

By leave, Senator REYNOLDS called up the resolution in reference to the Committee on Insurance employing a clerk. By request of Mr. STARNE, a clerk on Printing was included. Referred to the Committee on Expenses.

THE REVISION.

The Committee on Revision, through Senator SHEPARD, presented a bill for an act to revise the law regarding mortgages on real and personal property. Also, a bill for an act to revise the law in reference to Recorders. Read the first time and ordered to a second reading, and 500 copies of each ordered printed.

RESOLUTION.

By Senator REYNOLDS—Requesting the Committee on Expenses to report at an early day the advisability of discharging clerks of all committees. Adopted.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

THE REVISION.

The SPEAKER submitted a statement from the Auditor in response to a resolution inquiring what amount has been paid out for the revision of the statutes, reporting an aggregate amount of $13,341.36, from March 8, 1869, to March 8, 1873.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The Judiciary reported a substitute for bills in relation to the publication of legal notices. Also reported favorably on Senate bill to amend Sec. 86 of the Practice act. Read second time and ordered to a third reading. Also reported a substitute for various bills concerning conveyances. Also reported adversely House bill 135, regulating rates of interest.

Mr. HAY moved that the bill be printed and laid upon the table. So ordered. Also reported favorably the bill fixing terms of County Courts. Also reported favorably the bill defining the qualifications of State's Attorneys.

NEW BILLS.

By Mr. STEWART (Winnebago)—To amend the Fees and Salaries act.

By Mr. LEWIS—To amend the Revenue law. Also, to consolidate the office of Assessor and Collector.

By Mr. INSCORE—In relation to County Courts.

By Mr. HITE (St. Clair)—To amend the Election law. Also, to amend Chapter 42 of the Revised Statutes.

SCHOOL OFFICERS.

The bill allowing women to hold any school office was ordered to a third reading.

Recess till 2½ p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

NEW BILLS.

By Mr. ARMSTRONG (LaSalle)—Fixing the time for holding Court in the Ninth Judicial Circuit.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. HOILES offered a resolution instructing the Revenue Committee to report a bill to exempt mortgages from taxation.

Mr. HAY moved that the resolution be laid on the table. Carried.

Mr. GORDON offered a bill instructing the Revenue Committee to report a bill providing that indebtedness shall be deducted from personal property when listed for taxation. Laid on the table.

Mr. BRADWELL offered a resolution for daily roll-calls to compel attendance of members.

A substitute was offered by Mr. QUINN. Consideration postponed.

Mr. DUNHAM offered a resolution requiring the Attorney-General to give an opinion in regard to the power of the Legislature to prescribe absolute reasonable maximum rates of transportation, and to prevent extortions by railroad companies. Lost—yeas, 16; nays, 36.

NEW BILLS.

By Mr. CONNOLLY—Regulating railroads and preventing discriminations and extortions.

By Mr. OLESON—To amend the Fees and Salaries act, Section 42.

By Mr. BARKLEY—Establishing a Board of Commissioners of Pardons.

SECOND READING OF BILLS.

A number of bills of minor importance were read a second time and ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

SEWERAGE WANTED.

Meeting of Drowned-Out Property-Holders of the Unsewered Portion of the West Division.

A meeting of persons who own property on Southwestern and Western avenues and Leavitt and Harrison streets, was held at the intersection of the last two thoroughfares last evening. There were 100 people present, many of them having come, it was said, on rafts and in canoes. The land facing the streets named is inundated. Cellars are full of water, and those who live in the houses think something ought to be done by the city authorities to remove the water. The object of the meeting last evening was to express their sentiments. Mr. Banks presided, and made a speech, as did Mr. Buttler and ex-Alderman Campbell. All urged the necessity of sewerage and the construction of culverts to enable the water to escape into the West Branch of the Chicago River. The subjoined resolutions were adopted, and signed by the persons present:

WHEREAS, The present system of drainage of West Chicago bounded north by Kinzie street, west by the city limits, west of Central Park, and east and south by Ogden avenue, is such that the surface-water is all concentrated upon Western avenue, in the vicinity of Twelfth street; and

WHEREAS, The ditches upon Western avenue are unable to discharge the same, by reason of which the whole section of country in the vicinity of Western avenue, Ogden avenue, Harrison and Twelfth streets, is entirely inundated at the present time, and is at all times subject to be, when there is a considerable quantity of surface-water; and

WHEREAS, Several hundred new houses have been built within the district so inundated the past year, and a large number of brick and wooden dwellings and stores are now being erected or in contemplation in said district, and

WHEREAS, There is a pressing necessity for immediate relief from said inundation, both on account of health and accessibility to said dwellings and stores; therefore, be it

Resolved, That His Honor the Mayor, the Common Council, and Board of Public Works be, and they are hereby, most earnestly requested to take immediate steps for a redress of said grievances by constructing culverts at Ogden avenue, Twelfth street, and under the Northwestern & Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railway tracks at the proper points to afford relief.

Resolved, That the said city authorities be, and they are, hereby further earnestly requested to take immediate steps for the construction of a sewer on Western avenue from the West Branch of the Chicago River as far north as Harrison street; and for an east and west sewer on either Harrison or Polk street as far west as Western avenue.

These resolution will be presented to the Mayr to-day, with a request that he send them to the Common Council on Monday evening next.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, March 10.—Cotton heavy; middling upland, 9⅛d; Orleans, 9⅜d; sales, 10,000 bales; American, 6,000; speculation and export, 1,000.

Breadstuffs quiet. Wheat—Red winter, 12s 2d. Flour, 28s 6d@29s. Corn, 27s@27s 3d.

Cheese, 72s. Cumberlands, 36s 3d; short ribs, 37s.

LONDON, March 10.—Consols—Money, 92⅞; account, 92⅞; 5-20s of '65, 93¼; do of '67, 93⅛; 10-40s, 89⅛; new 5s, 90⅜; Erie, 51¼.

Tallow, 44s 9d.

PARIS, March 10.—Rentes, 57f 15c.

New York Live-Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 10.—BEEVES—Total 6,450, against 7,200 the previous week. For to-day 149 cars at Hundredth street; 81 at Communipaw, and 30 at Weehawken, making 4,250 head. Trade was fair and prices a shade stronger; the quality medium, 38 cars Texas, generally selling at 10@11c; thin natives, 10¾@11¼c; medium, 11½@12c; fair to good, 12¼@13c; prime, 13¼@14c. One extra lot, 3 cars, 9 cwt. Illinois, 14¼c; 5 cars, 7½ cwt., 12½c 57 lbs cwt; 2 cars, 1,300 lbs, 13c; 7 cars Texas, 5½ cwt. 10c, 56 lbs cwt; 4 cars Missouri, 6½ cwt, 11¼c; 2 cars, 6½ cwt. Illinois, 11½c. Stock all sold; light run anticipated for the rest of the week.

SHEEP—Total, 16,600 against 25,000 the previous week. Trade dull, with 7,300 on sale to-day. Quotations. Quotations, 5½@6½c for thin; 6½@7c for fair; and 7½@7¾c for choice. One car 104 lbs Ohio, 7¾c; 1 car 92 lbs, 7c; 1 car 91 lbs State, 7½c; 1 car 82 lbs Ohio, 6c.

HOGS—Total, 36,400 against 30,000 the previous week; only 4,400 Western dressed for the week; live, to-day, 80 cars. Market firm at 6½c for heavy city slaughtered; 7¼c for medium; and 7¼@7½c for light. Western dressed are nearly done with,—worth 6¾@7c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The week commences with a snow storm, which checked business materially. The market for cotton goods continues active and strong at current quotations. Wide sheetings are in demand, and well sold up by agents. Denims move briskly and are in short supply. "Haymaker" denims are 15c in first hands. Prints are moderately active. The Manchester mills have orders ahead for 250 cases "Polka Spot" prints, which are very brisk. Plain makes of American worsted dress fabrics are selling well. Foreign dress goods, alpacas, and mohairs are fairly active.

Pittsburgh Live-Stock Market.

PITTSBURGH, March 10.—CATTLE—Market slow; arrivals fair; best, 6½c to 6¾c; stockers, 3½c to 4¼c; common, 4½c to 5½c.

SHEEP—Market slow; arrivals light; best, $6.25 to $6.60; medium, $5.00 to $5.50; common, $4.00 to $4.50.

HOGS—Market dull; arrivals fair; Philadelphia, $5.50 to $5.70; Yorkers, $5.20 to $5.30.

Philadelphia Live-Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—BEEVES—In fair demand; sales, 2,000; extra Pennsylvania and Western, $7.50@7.75; fair to good, $6.50@7.00; common, $5.00@6.00.

SHEEP—In fair demand; sales, 9,000, at 5½@7½c.

HOGS—In demand; full prices: sales, 5,000, at $8.25@8.50.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, March 10.—Crude petroleum more active and firmer; sales at $2.00 for pipe lines; $2.02½@2.10 for f. o. b. Refined quiet and weak; 15c for home trade.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 10.—COTTON—Moderate export, and better shipping demand; middling upland, 20½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; receipts, 9,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6.00@6.75; common to good extra, $6.85@7.60; good to choice, $7.65@8.40; white wheat extra, $8.50@10.50; Ohio, $7.00@10.50; St. Louis, $7.50@12.75. Rye flour quiet, unchanged. Corn meal quiet; yellow Western, $3.25@3.60. Wheat very dull and nominally unchanged; freight-room scarce; receipts, 5,000 bu; amber Western, $1.95; No. 2 Milwaukee spring, afloat, $1.68. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn quiet; receipts, 15,000 bu; old mixed Western, afloat, 66¼@66½c; do, in store, 63½@64½c; new mixed, 65@66c; white Western, 68½c. Oats firmer with active demand, chiefly for new; receipts, 26,000 bu; new mixed, in store, 48@51c; old, in store, 50c bid, 52½c asked; white, 51@52½c; black, 47@50c.

CLOVER SEED—Quiet at 8½@8¾c.

EGGS—Dull and heavy at 25½@26c.

HOPS—Dull.

HAY—Quiet.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; Rio, 18@20½c. Sugar in moderate demand and firm. Molasses quiet. Rice steady at 8@9c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 8½@8¾c; refined, 18½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; new mess, $16.00; prime mess, $14.25@14.50. Beef dull and unchanged; mess, $9.00@11.75; extra, $12.00@13.50. Cut meats quiet; shoulders, 6½@6¾c; middles weak; long and short clear, 8½c; long clear, 7⅞@8c; short clear, 8¾@8⅞c. Lard quiet and weak; Western steam, 8½c; kettle, 8¾@8⅞c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

STOCK OF GRAIN in warehouse:

Wheat, bu	671,000
Corn, bu	2,516,000
Oats, bu	846,000
Rye, bu	37,000
Barley, bu	293,000
Malt, bu	160,000
Peas, bu	5,000

WHISKY—Shade easier at 91½c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, March 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1, $1.28¾; No. 2, 1.22¾. Oats firm; No. 2, 26¾c. Corn quiet; No. 2, 35c. Rye dull and lower; No. 1, 67c. Barley steady; No. 2, 70c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 26,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 200 brls; wheat, none.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; treble X, $8.50; family, $9.50@$11.00. Corn lower, at 72@73c. Oats, 48c.

BRAN—$1.05@1.07½.

HAY—Prime, $29.00; choice, $30.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork higher, $16.87½; dry salt meats, 6¼c, 6½c, 8c, and 8¼c. Bacon, 7½c, 7¾c, and 9¾@9¾c. Hams, 13@13½. Lard dull; tierce, 8@8¾; keg, 9¼@9¾c.

GROCERIES—Sugar in good demand; fair, 8½c; fully fair, 9¼c. Molasses unchanged. Coffee unchanged.

WHISKY—90@95c.

COTTON—Quiet; demand restricted by scant freight room; prices ⅛c lower; sales of 3,200 bales; good ordinary at 17¼c; low middling, 18½c; middling, 19¼c; middling Orleans, 19¼@19½c. Receipts, 6,176 bales. Exports, Liverpool, 1,074 bales; Continent, 10,298 bales; coast, 1,042; stock, 187,340.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., March 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull, inactive, and nominally unchanged. Oats easier; No. 1 held at 41c for car lots, 40c for round lots; No. 2, 38c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, March 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.83; amber Michigan, $1.69½; cash, $1.72@1.72½, seller April; No. 2 amber Illinois, $1.70; No. 1 red, $1.72. Corn quiet and unchanged; high mixed, 39½c; low mixed, 39½c; yellow, 40½c. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 1, 38c; No. 2, 33½c.

DRESSED HOGS—$6.00.

CLOVER SEED—Held at $4.90, without buyers.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 400 brls; wheat, 18,000 bu; corn, 31,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 700 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 8,000 bu; oats, 700 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, March 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; extra white, $1.94½@1.95; No. 1, $1.87. Corn steady at 41½@42c. Oats dull and lower at 39½c.

CLOVER SEED—$5.00@5.10.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; superfine winter, $5.00@5.50; extra, $5.75@6.25; XX, $6.50@7.00. Wheat—soft spring, scarce and higher; No 2, $1.38; No. 3 red fall, $1.80; No. 2 do, $1.92@1.92½. Corn steady; No. 2, 31@31½c on east track; 33@33½c in elevator. Oats easier; No. 2, 26@27c on east track; 27½@28c in elevator. Barley quiet; sample lots Iowa, 70@90c. Rye nominal.

WHISKY—Steady at 88c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $15.00. Bulk meats steady; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 7⅝c spot; loose, ¼c higher. Bacon firm; large jobbing and order trade; shoulders, 6⅝c; clear rib, 8½c; clear, 8¾c. Lard nominally 8½c; held higher.

HOGS—Steady; $4.50@5.00.

CATTLE—Steady; Texans, 2@4¼c; good to choice natives, 4½@5½c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, March 10.—Flour steady. Wheat dull; 1 car Duluth at $1.68. Corn dull; sales 5 car lots on track at 51c. Oats held at 42c. Rye neglected. Barley—Sales 2 cars Western at 92c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 17.—FLOUR—Extra family, $7.25.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork held at $15.00@16.00 for round lots. Bacon firm; shoulders, 6⅜@6½c; clear rib, 8⅛@8⅜c; clear, 8⅞@9c. Plain hams, 12½c; sugar-cured, 13c; all packed. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 5⅝c; clear rib, 7⅝c; clear, 7⅞@7¾c. Hams, 10@12c, all loose. Lard firm; choice leaf in tierces, 8½@8⅝c.

WHISKY—Steady at 85@86c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, March 10.—COTTON—Dull and drooping; good ordinary, 17@17¼c; low middling, 18½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Cornmeal steady, $2.80@2.85. Corn in good demand, at 56@57c. Oats in good demand, at 46@48c.

HAY—Dull at $24.00@30.00.

BRAN—Active at $21.00.

BULK MEATS—Quiet and unchanged.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, March 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull; red Western, $1.76@1.90; amber, $1.90@2.00. Corn dull; Western mixed, 58½c. Oats steady; mixed Western, 46@48c. Rye unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and firm; mess pork, $16.00@16.25; bulk shoulders, 5¾@6c; sides, 7½c; clear rib, 8c. Bacon shoulders, 7c; sides, 7½c; clear rib, 9c. Sugar cured hams, 14@16c. Lard, 8½c.

WHISKY—90½c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady at $7.75@8.00. Wheat steady at $1.72@1.73. Corn firm at 39@40c. Rye steady at 80c. Oats quiet at 30@38c.

LINSEED OIL—93@95.

EGGS—Dull at 17c.

PROVISIONS—Strong. Pork firm; at $15.00@15.50 buyer March. Lard firm; steam, 8c; kettle, 8¼@8⅜c. Bulk meats firm, with large sales for future; shoulders, 5⅛c; sales at 5½c buyer April; 6c buyer May; clear rib, 7⅛@7⅞c buyer April; 8⅛c buyer May; clear, 7⅞@8⅛c buyer April. Bacon firmer and a shade higher for sides; shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 8½c; clear, 8⅝c.

WHISKY—Steady at 85c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, March 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet and scarce. Corn and Barley—Nothing doing.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; supers, $4.75@5.50; extras, $6.00@6.75; Wisconsin, $7.50@8.00; Minnesota, $8.25@8.75. Wheat—Choice steady; other grades not wanted. Corn—Yellow held at 58½@59c. Oats dull; white, 48@50c; mixed, 45@47c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13½c; refined, 18¾@19c.

WHISKY—91c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Pulmonic Candy

Embraces in a great degree all the principles of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and, while as pleasant to the palate as the purest of confections, its medicinal properties render it effectual in coughs, colds, bronchial and catarrhal affections, &c. It is the most acceptable remedy for children or infants, and can be given with impunity; while for professional gentlemen, or those who suffer from loss of voice, it is indispensable.

These candies are put up in 25 cent boxes, convenient for the pocket, and are for sale by all druggists and dealers. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, N. E. corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia.

DRY GOODS.

John V. Farwell & Co.,

Monroe, Franklin and Market-sts.

Continuation of the GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE of nearly

Half a Million Dollars'

Worth of New and Choice

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS.

Having decided to keep our RETAIL ROOMS open a few days longer, in order to close out our Entire Stock of Choice

SILKS, LACES, DRESS GOODS, &C.,

And also many recent importations of Spring Goods, ordered and manufactured abroad expressly for our Retail Sales before we had decided to close this department.

These importations will include many RICH NOVELTIES, and, with our RESERVE STOCK OF SPRING GOODS, which we are now opening, will present

UNUSUAL ATTRACTIONS.

For this week, March 10 to 15, everything will be offered at

Extreme Low Prices,

To Insure Rapid Sales.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TEA AND COFFEE.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

Your correspondent who seems to know so much about the tea trade had better try the business. Then he will know how that quality of tea which he can buy for 67 cents will suit his customers at $1 per pound. I am selling an Oolong tea which costs me 80 cents for $1 per pound, and other teas in proportion. NOVELTY TEA STORE, 550 State-st.

OAKUM.

Vessel-owners, see that your ships' seams are well caulked, before they sail, with oakum made at the Chicago Oakum Works. Life and property depends upon it. JOHN DAVISON, Proprietor, Office on dock west end of Lake-st. bridge.

LAMAR INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

In pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court of Cook County, entered on the 18th day of January, 1873, the undersigned, Receiver of the said corporation, has levied and made an assessment of twenty dollars per share on all the stock of said Company, payable fifteen dollars per share in cash, and the balance subject to future call, if needed.

Stockholders will please pay the amount at once to GEORGE CHANDLER, Receiver, Room 13, Central Union Block.

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS

Made to order in the most complete artistic manner, of fabrics unsurpassed for durability. Money cheerfully refunded if not satisfactory.

WILSON BROS.,

S. E. cor. State and Washington-sts., 35 West Madison-st. (Sherman House), Chicago, Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Commercial National Bank OF CHICAGO,

At Chicago, in the State of Illinois, at the Close of Business Friday, February 28, 1873.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,398,175.03
Overdrafts		9,656.47
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		506,300.00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages		4,700.00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	$282,152.61	
Due from National Banks	85,118.50	
Due from State Banks and Bankers	8,004.56	375,275.67
Banking House		7,098.21
Furniture and Fixtures		5,300.45
Current Expenses		5,532.70
Cash items—U. S. Revenue Stamps		1,926.53
Exchanges for Clearing House	$72,260.22	
Bills of National Banks	4,296.00	
Fractional Currency inc. nickels	304.98	
Legal-Tender Notes	345,000.00	421,861.20
		$2,735,826.26

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$500,000.00
Surplus Fund		200,000.00
Exchange	$1,808.29	
Interest	11,112.16	
Profit and Loss	3,552.45	16,472.90
National Bank Circulation Outstanding		443,100.00
Individual Deposits	$1,071,123.88	
Certified Checks	39,509.21	
Due to National Banks	190,776.60	
Due to State Banks and Bankers	274,843.67	1,576,253.36
		$2,735,826.26

State of Illinois, County of Cook—ss.: I, George L. Otis, Cashier of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEORGE L. OTIS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of March, A. D. 1873. JNO. B. MEYER, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: H. F. EAMES, A. COWLES, E. F. PULSIFER, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

First National Bank OF CHICAGO,

At Close of Business, Feb. 28, 1873.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,560,891.42
Overdrafts		18,214.67
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		672,000.00
U. S. Bonds on hand		3,550.00
Due from Redeeming Agents	$574,268.50	
Due from National Banks	111,018.05	
Due from State Banks and Bankers	89,506.97	774,793.52
Banking House		250,000.00
Other Real Estate		2,500.00
Furniture and Fixtures		11,861.38
Current Expenses		14,622.61
Revenue Stamps		2,313.93
Exchanges for Clearing House	$217,403.51	
Bills of National Banks	80,000.00	
Fractional Currency and Nickels	6,383.25	
Coin	5,678.09	
Legal Tender Notes	921,064.00	1,230,528.85
		$5,547,282.38

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus Fund		400,000.00
Discount	$24,942.67	
Exchange	5,312.20	
Interest	24,869.71	
Profit and Loss	21,237.68	76,362.26
National Bank Circulation Outstanding		593,035.00
Dividends unpaid		5.00
Individual Deposits	$2,170,474.65	
Certified Checks	41,820.92	
Due National Banks	930,245.32	
Due State Banks and Bankers	335,339.23	3,477,880.12
		$5,547,282.38

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss. I, L. J. Gage, Cashier of the First National Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. L. J. GAGE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of March, 1873. H. R. SYMONDS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: SAM'L M. NICKERSON, SAM'L W. ALLERTON, EDW'D F. LAWRENCE, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Second National Bank OF CHICAGO,

At the Close of Business on the 28th day of February, 1873.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$543,223.31
Overdrafts		2,934.57
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		108,500.00
U. S. Bonds and Securities on hand		1,600.00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages		11,293.11
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents		162,576.54
Due from other National Banks		2,230.00
Due from State Banks and Bankers		7,620.20
Real Estate		17,213.42
Furniture, Fixtures, and Safes		7,000.00
Current Expenses		8,182.01
Taxes Paid		1,993.23
Premiums Paid		155.00
Checks, and other Cash Items	$1,028.73	
Exchanges for Clearing House	29,840.16	
Bills of National Banks	28,705.00	
Fractional Currency	1,215.65	
Specie, viz: Coin	3,824.00	
Legal Tender Notes	91,270.00	155,883.54
		$1,040,483.12

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock Paid in		$100,000.00
Surplus Fund		50,000.00
Exchange	$971.38	
Interest	6,464.23	
Profit and Loss	8,939.49	16,375.10
National Bank Circulation Outstanding		97,500.00
Individual Deposits	$409,567.53	
Certified Checks	7,074.03	
Cashier's Check Outstanding	125.00	
Due to National Banks	126,147.92	
Due to Banks and Bankers	135,141.48	678,055.96
Notes and Bills Rediscounted		98,552.06
		$1,040,483.12

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss. I, John P. McGregor, Cashier of the Second National Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN P. McGREGOR, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of March, 1873. M. SCHWEISTHAL, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: J. A. ELLIS, J. P. McGREGOR, PHILIP P. LEE, Directors.

REAL ESTATE.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS!

Being Sub-Agents, by appointment of the Superintendent of the BLUE ISLAND LAND & BUILDING COMPANY, we now offer to purchasers their choice of those splendid Residence Lots in the MORGAN PARK SUBDIVISION AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—the highest ground, finest location, and most healthful suburb around Chicago. Prices and terms reasonable.

B. F. CLARKE & CO., Washington Heights Agency, Room 4 Oriental Building, 122 LaSalle-st.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Manufacturers' National Bank, AT CHICAGO,

In the State of Illinois, at close of business, Friday, the 28th day of February, 1873.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,011,431.66
Overdrafts		3,960.63
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation		500,000.00
U. S. Bonds on hand		3,000.00
Other Stocks, Bonds, and Mortgages		65,500.00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	$244,457.97	
Due from National Banks	33,743.66	
Due from State Banks and Bankers	30,725.96	308,927.59
Real Estate		70,000.00
Furniture and Fixtures		10,000.00
Current Expenses	$11,650.01	
Taxes	4,730.34	16,380.35
Premiums		25,831.38
Cash Items	$810.43	
Exchanges for Clearing-House	26,335.48	
Bills of National Banks	11,303.00	
Fractional Currency, including Nickels	1,912.18	
Specie—coin	161.34	
Legal Tender Notes	291,338.00	332,460.93
		$2,349,492.54

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$500,000.00
Surplus Fund		80,000.00
Discount	$14,627.25	
Exchange	156.47	
Profit and Loss	8,897.49	23,681.21
National Bank Circulation outstanding		450,000.00
Dividends unpaid		165.00
Individual Deposits	$767,019.24	
Certified Checks	12,385.31	
Cashier's Checks outstanding	114.00	
Due to National Banks	151,096.90	
Due to State Banks and Bankers	298,030.88	1,228,646.33
Notes and Bills rediscounted		67,000.00
		$2,349,492.54

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.: I, J. A. Holmes, Cashier of the Manufacturers' National Bank of Chicago, Ill., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. A. HOLMES, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of March, 1873. E. HEBER LABAGH, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: M. D. BUCHANAN, W. H. ADAMS, IRA HOLMES, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Merchants' National Bank OF CHICAGO,

At the Close of Business, February 28, 1873.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,430,822.99
Overdrafts		1,117.38
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		450,000.00
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	$324,469.39	
Due from other National Banks	19,839.36	
Due from State Banks and Bankers	8,403.73	352,712.48
Revenue Stamps		78.21
Exchanges for Clearing House	62,369.95	
Bills of National Banks	35,184.00	
Fractional Currency	2,529.16	
Specie, viz: Coin	60,393.31	
Legal Tender Notes	155,000.00	315,853.63
		$2,550,507.02

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$500,000.00
Surplus		340,000.00
Exchange	$1,290.18	
Interest	15,409.06	
Profit and Loss	47.16	16,746.40
National Bank circulation outstanding		400,000.00
Individual Deposits	$719,787.49	
Certified Checks	3,454.19	
Due to National Banks	380,958.50	
Due State Banks and Bankers	187,560.44	1,293,760.62
		$2,550,507.02

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss. I, John DeKoven, Cashier of the Merchants' National Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN DeKOVEN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of March, 1873. JNO. C. NEELY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: C. B. BLAIR, D. A. JONES, J. K. BOTSFORD, Directors.

TO RENT.

OFFICES IN THE Tribune Building Not Yet Taken.

Two very desirable single offices on Second Floor.

One suite of two or three rooms on Second Floor.

A few large and small rooms on Third Floor, suitable for Architects or Artists.

Very large and desirable room on Fourth Floor, north light.

The finest single offices and suites in the city.

The building is strictly Fire-Proof.

The floors are laid in English Tile.

Fire and Burglar-Proof Vaults

All appointments of the best description.

An elevator connects with all the floors.

The entire building is steam-heated, with porter always in attendance.

Vacancies yet remaining offered at reasonable rates for a term of years.

See the offices. For terms inquire of W. C. DOW, Room 1, Nevada Block.

HOTEL.

CENTRAL HOTEL,

Market-st., between Madison and Washington, CHICAGO.

NEW HOUSE—FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.

200 Rooms—Passenger Elevator.

Terms, $2.50 Per Day.

THOS. KENDRICK & CO., PROPRIETORS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE TO HOTEL MEN!

The Well-Known Clifton Hotel, AT OTTAWA, ILL.,

Is for lease, and Furniture for sale. This Hotel, with its elegant Furniture, is comparatively new, and in prime condition, doing a fine business in a city of about 10,000 inhabitants, being at the junction of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific with the Fox River Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads. Ottawa is the County Seat of LaSalle County, besides being the place of holding the Supreme Court for the Northern Grand Division of Illinois, and also being in one of the best and most thriving agricultural and manufacturing districts of the West.

The reputation of the "CLIFTON" is, perhaps, second to none in the West, and there exists no reason for selling but ill health of the proprietor.

CLOTHS, &c.

The Spring Business Has fairly opened, and HAMLIN, HALE & CO. Are offering, in their Cloth Department,

Full lines of Goods of the following makes:

JEANS.	COTTONADES.
Fairmount, Ohio.	New York Mills D. & F.
Southwark,	Whittenton.
Humbold Doeskin,	Pemberton,
Pennsylvania,	Farmers & Mechanics,
Aginoria,	Miners,
Cocheco,	Bell,
Canton,	Edenfield,
Lickrun,	Plowmen & Planters,
Bushville,	Bruners,
Michigan Hoosier,	American Cords,
Enterprise,	Turf, Field & Farm,
Mill Creek,	Weatherproof,
Canton Cords,	York Check,
Pekin Cords,	York Nankeens,
Sciota,	York Plain,
Keokuk,	York Twilled,
Empire,	Whittenton AAA,
Crosbyville,	Whittenton A,
Harwick,	New York Mills Check,
Montgomery,	Pennsylvania,
Union Pacific,	Droit,
Elk Island,	Kraunkie,
Indian River,	do. D. & F.,
Powhattan,	Everett Ass'd,
Lincoln,	Riverside,
Excelsior,	Philadelphia,
Waterside,	Paragon,
Hillside,	Bates Ass'd,
Cohocton,	Elton Ass'd.
Albany.	Farmers,
	Empire,
	Park.

By the Piece or Package, at the Lowest Market Prices.

MADISON AND FRANKLIN-STS.

GIFT ENTERPRISES.

THE Third Grand GIFT CONCERT,

Under authority of a special act of the Legislature, will be given at Library Hall, Louisville, Ky., on

Tuesday, April 8, 1873,

the profits of which are for the benefit of the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.

The best musical talent that can be obtained will contribute to the pleasure of the entertainment, and, to provide funds for the magnificent gifts, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND WHOLE TICKETS OF ADMISSION ONLY, at $10 each, will be issued, and TEN THOUSAND CASH GIFTS, amounting to

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS

Currency, will be distributed by lot to ticket-holders, as follows:

One Grand Cash Gift	$100,000
One Grand Cash Gift	50,000
One Grand Cash Gift	25,000
One Grand Cash Gift	20,000
One Grand Cash Gift	10,000
One Grand Cash Gift	5,000
24 Cash Gifts of $1,000 each	24,000
50 Cash Gifts of 500 each	25,000
80 Cash Gifts of 400 each	32,000
100 Cash Gifts of 300 each	30,000
150 Cash Gifts of 200 each	30,000
590 Cash Gifts of 100 each	59,000
9,000 Cash Gifts of 10 each	90,000
Total, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash	$500,000

Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2.50.

The Library Trustees have secured the Hon. Ex-Gov. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, of Kentucky, to take charge of the business of the Concert on their behalf, and he will give personal attention to all the details. Besides the original act authorizing the Concert for the benefit of the Library, the Legislature of the State have twice passed votes of confidence in the management and approval of the expenditure of funds by the Trustees. Buyers are notified that preparations are positive and complete for the Concert promptly on the day set, and orders must be sent in without delay. Lists of the drawing will be ready the next morning. Tickets, like greenbacks, are good to the holder, and buyers need not, therefore, be known, unless they so choose.

At the last Concert, ticket No. 6,450 drew the capital gift of $75,000, which was paid the third day after the drawing, precisely as announced. The ticket was held by the following club of gentlemen, at Columbus, Ind., viz.: T. C. Burgess, Wm. D. Summers, W. H. Webb, Albert Jones, Gideon Shults, C. C. Crawford, Chas. McCalla, J. Frank Pancake, Lloyd Mortlidge, Henry A. Rothrock. The money was paid to the Second National Bank of Louisville for account of First National Bank of Columbus, Ind., and by the latter bank paid to the various gentlemen named above.

The Trustees also refer with pleasure to all who have drawn gifts in the first two Concerts as to the satisfactory manner in which they received the money without any discounts whatever having been deducted. Orders may be sent by mail, by P. O. order, draft, or registered letter, or by Express, prepaid.

All orders and applications for information must be made immediately either to Hon. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, at Louisville, or F. J. DIBBLE & CO., 198 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Western Depot of Supply.

Apply also at Bookstores of W. PHILLIPS, 132 Dearborn-st., and 907 State-st.; HORTON & BRO., 667 West Lake-st.; F. V. FITZPATRICK, 853 State-st.; L. MANASSE, Optician, at Sherman House, 88 West Madison-st., and at TREMONT HOUSE.

Milwaukee Market Association GRAND PRESENTATION CONCERT.

$40,000 IN CASH PRESENTS,

50,000 Tickets at $2 Each.

Tuesday, Mar. 25, at the Academy of Music, Milwaukee.

As but few tickets remain unsold, parties wishing for them will please order immediately.

1 Grand Cash Present of $20,000

1,471 Presents, Amounting to $40,000 Cash.

The drawing will be conducted on the stage of the Academy of Music, in full view of the audience, and under personal supervision of the following well-known and disinterested gentlemen who have kindly consented to act as

A DRAWING COMMITTEE,

and who will make it their duty to carefully guard the interest of every ticket-holder near and far: James B. Kellogg, Esq., of Kellogg & Hathaway, Insurance Agents; H. M. Mendel, Esq., President Milwaukee Musical Society; Hon. Moritz Schoeffler, Proprietor Banner and Volksfreund; Matthew Keenan, Secretary Milwaukee Board of Water Commissioners; Jos. H. Cordes, Esq., Wholesale Grocer; Ad. Meinecke, Esq., Proprietor Meinecke's Willow-Ware Works.

Officers and Directors of the Association.

OFFICERS: L. A. Schmidtner, President; P. V. Deuster, Vice-President; F. W. Jacobi, Secretary; W. H. Jacobs, Treasurer.

Circulars containing full particulars sent on application, free of charge.

Money should be sent in registered letter, post-office order, or by express.

PAUL BECHTNER, General Manager, 400 East Water-st., Milwaukee, to whom all communications should be addressed.

For further information or reference apply to F. E. SAUERHERING & CO., Dealers in Cigars and Tobacco, 110 South Clark-st., Chicago.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership hitherto existing under the firm name of D. Taylor & Co., Cut Stone Contractors, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all debts owing to the late partnership are to be received by D. Taylor, and all demands on said partnership are to be presented to him for payment. DAVID TAYLOR, JAMES BATCHEN, ANGUS McCARTHY. March 7, 1873. The business will still be continued at the same place, on the corner of Franklin and Harrison-sts. DAVID TAYLOR, JAMES BATCHEN.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of CORY & CHAPIN have this day dissolved. All accounts due said firm must be paid to, and all the indebtedness will be paid by, the undersigned, who continues the business as heretofore.

March 1st, 1873. C. H. CHAPIN.

STREET AND PARK LAMPS.

BARTLETT'S "BOULEVARD," STREET AND PARK LAMPS; ALSO, TORCH AND KEY

for lighting street lamps instantaneously, the same now used in New York; are being adopted everywhere. Full particulars furnished upon application to J. W. BARTLETT, 569 Broadway, New York.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, March 10.

Money was evidently easier in the local market to-day than at almost any time last week, though the demand for funds to carry grain increases so fast that at the present rate it will soon more than absorb the supply, and probably make money tighter before the close of the week.

New York exchange is growing scarcer, and though some sales were made to-day at 50c per $1,000 discount, the most of the usual sellers were asking par. The upward tendency of the price shows that the balance is turning in favor of New York, and as the outflow of currency from here to the country has ceased it is not improbable it may soon begin to move to New York.

AMENDMENT TO THE BANKRUPT LAW.

On the 5th the President signed the bill for an amendment to the National Bankrupt law, providing for exemptions, and the amendment is now a law, which will make important differences in the settlement of bankrupt estates. The Bankrupt law itself provides for an exemption to the amount of $500. The amendment, however, not only allows all other exemptions under State laws, but allows them against all liens, no matter when or how acquired, but even allows them against all debts contracted prior to the passage of the law, the decision of any court to the contrary notwithstanding. In this column of THE TRIBUNE of March 1 we printed a list of the exemptions that would be allowed under the new law in each State. In Illinois the State law allows $1,500, which, with the $500 allowed by the Bankrupt law, makes $2,000. In some other States the aggregate exemption amounts to $5,000, and even $7,000.

THE TREASURY PORTFOLIO.

Among the candidates whose claims are being strongly urged for the Secretaryship of the Treasury are Gov. Henry D. Cook, ex-Gov. Jewell, of Connecticut, and Assistant Secretary Richardson, the chances of the last mentioned being considered the best.

THE $44,000,000 RESERVE.

The view taken in Wall street of the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue $44,000,000 of greenbacks is, that even if he does not issue any considerable amount, rumors of expansion and contraction will be continually started by the bulls and bears to affect the money and stock markets. The immense money power now concentrated in the hands of a few individuals will enable them temporarily to give the market the appearance of being affected by these movements, and thus, in connection with their own assertions that it is so, they will at least make the public believe it long enough to aid in the accomplishment of their purposes, even if they do not so manage as to oblige the Treasury to intervene, and so add an additional impetus to the reaction when they see fit to lock up or suddenly unlock their millions, and are prepared for a change in the market.

THE CARPET TRADE.

Some weeks ago we printed a tabular statement of the enormous importation of carpets, showing that of all qualities above two-ply we imported 5,000,000 yards in 1872, against only 100,000 yards in 1860. When we consider in this connection also the enormous increase of the home-manufactured article, it suggests the conclusion that the carpet trade of the United States is being immensely overdone, which may help to explain the report from Philadelphia, to-day, that the carpet trade is being very seriously affected, and that manufacturers are unable to effect sales or procure advances on New York consignments, and that many firms contemplate suspending.

FORGED UNION PACIFIC INCOME BONDS

are now so abundant that it has been decided that all of this class of bonds must be sent to the office in Boston for identification before the coupons will be paid.

A TARIFF INCIDENT.

The working of a protective tariff is sometimes like the incalculable gyrations of one of those pieces of fireworks called "serpents," humorously termed by boys "nigger-chasers." An instance of this is given by the New York *Journal of Commerce*, regarding the experience of an importer of certain English toys representing certain British characters as "Chawles" and "Hedwin" of the "Hoxfords," etc. He imported a lot of toy wooden statues representing a London "heavy swell," and expected to pay the regular duty on them. But it so happened that the toy gentlemen had mutton-chop whiskers made of wool, and the Appraiser decided that the articles should pay a duty of 50 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem, as a manufacture partly of wool, not otherwise provided for in the Wool act of March 2, 1867. The fun of the statues vanished like snow before the sun, in the face of such enormous duty as this, but on appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury the decision was not sustained. They now pay 50 per cent ad valorem as toys. The incident shows how in weightier matters the tariff is continually working injustice, and, like any other law that is wrong in principle, makes constant violation of its literal rules necessary to justice.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	115¼	115¾
5-20s of '64	115¼	115¾
5-20s of '65	115¾	116
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	114	114¼
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	116¼	116½
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	116	116¼
10-40s, ex int	110	110½
U. S. 5s (New Issue)	113¼	113¾
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100	& int.
Chicago City 7s		99½ & int.
Cook County 7s		99½ & int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s	95	@97½
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	108½-109½	
Gold Exchange		115¼
Gold and Gold Coupons	114¾	115¼

LATEST.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The week opens with marked changes in the aspect of speculation and evidences of lively times ahead. Gold declined, the bulls having unloaded on Friday and Saturday to the amount of nine to twelve millions, the fear of an increase in the sales by the Treasury aiding the depression.

Stocks have advanced materially, owing to the formation of a new pool of 100,000 shares of Pacific Mail.

Washington telegrams to the effect that, as the Treasury currency balance is so low, with large prospective payments, that the Secretary will be compelled to call on his $44,000,000 reserve or sell more gold at the last moment. It was stated that the Treasury currency balance had been increased since Saturday from $3,000,000 to $3,600,000.

Money was active and stringent early in the day, at ⅛ per diem, but became easier, and closed at 7 per cent gold. Sterling was strong and higher at 107⅞@108.

Gold declined from 115⅛ to 115, closing at 115⅛@115¼. Loans 1-32@1-16 for use; then flat to 1-32 to carry. Clearings $124,000,000. One mercantile firm is reported to have taken $3,000,000 on Saturday, while others were large buyers. Treasury disbursements, $123,000; custom receipts, $351,000.

Governments opened heavy, but closed firmer and higher.

State bonds were quiet and steady.

Railroad bonds were quiet and steady.

Stocks were active and advanced ¼ to 4 per cent, in consequence of the easing up of the money market, the fall in gold, and the dispatches from Washington above alluded to. Pacific Mail was the great feature and advanced from 56⅞ to 60⅞, closing at nearly the highest rate. A new pool of 100,000 shares is said to have been formed in this stock, one individual contracting 40,000 shares of long stock, the remainder being taken by a number of operators. After Pacific, the leading dealings were in Western Union, which ranged from 86⅞ to 88; Lake Shore, from 94⅞ to 95⅞; Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, from 40 to 41; New York Central, from 104⅞ to 106⅛; Harlem, from 134⅞ to 138½, and Rock Island from 114⅞ to 116⅛, while Panama rose from 124 to 127⅞; Union Pacific, from 35⅛ to 35⅞; Ohios, from 46 to 46⅞; Wabash, from 73⅞ to 74⅞, and Erie from 64⅛ to 65⅞. The whole market fell off a trifle after 3 o'clock, but finally closed very strong.

Sterling, 107⅞.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	118⅜	Coupons, '67	116⅛
5-20s of '62	115⅜	Coupons, '68	116⅛
Coupons, '64	115⅜	New 5s	113⅜
Coupons, '65	116⅛	10-40s	110⅞
Coupons, '65 (new)	114⅞	Currency 6s	113⅞

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93⅛	Virginias, old	45
Tennessees, old	81	North Carolinas, old	30
Tennessees, new	81	North Carolinas, new	17
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	100	St. Paul pfd	73
W. U. Tel	87⅛	Wabash	74
Quicksilver	43⅛	Wabash pfd	84
Adams Express	94⅛	Fort Wayne	93⅞
Wells Fargo	82⅞	Terre Haute	15
American Express	67	Terre Haute, pfd	40
United States Ex	73	Chicago & Alton	108
Pacific Mail	60⅛	Chicago & Alton pfd	110
New York Central	106	Ohio & Mississippi	46⅛
Erie	64⅛	C., C. & C	89
Erie pfd	74	C., B. & Q	110
Harlem	136	Lake Shore	95
Harlem pfd	137	Indiana Central	40⅞
Michigan Central	107⅛	Illinois Central	122
Pittsburgh	89	Union Pacific stocks	35⅞
Northwestern	81	Union Pacific bonds	86⅞
Northwestern pfd	89⅛	Central Pacific bonds	103⅛
Rock Island	116⅛	Del., Lack. & Western	101⅞
N. J. Central	103	B. H. & Erie	8⅞
St. Paul	53		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Monday, March 10:

CITY PROPERTY.

Lots 17 to 20, in Block 3, of Smith's Subdivision, in Sec 34, 39, 14, with other property, dated March 3; consideration, $25,000.

Lots 17 and 18, in partition of Lot 4, in Block 8, Rockwell's Addition, dated Jan. 17; consideration, $4,290.

Butterfield st, bet Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Feb. 26; consideration, $2,550.

Lowe av, bet Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth sts, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 3; consideration, $625.

Canal st, bet Sixteenth and Irwin sts, e f, Lot 11, dated March 1; consideration, $2,000.

Twenty-fourth st, bet Wabash av and State st, n f, Lot 11, dated Feb. 25; consideration, $2,400.

Rush st, 25 ft s of Superior st, w f, 24 10-12x143 ft, dated Feb. 15; consideration, $5,400.

Rush st, s e cor of Superior st, w f, 25x143 ft, dated Feb. 15; consideration, $6,600.

North Paulina st, n w cor of Emily st, e f, 50x128½ ft, dated Dec. 27, 1872; consideration, $2,200.

C st, bet Gage and Tuckers sts, s f, Lot 29, dated March 8; consideration, $650.

North Wells st, s of and near Carl st, w f, Lot 19, dated July 17, 1872; consideration, $2,000.

Arnold st, s of and near Thirty-first st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 10; consideration, $950.

Lot 25, in Hall's Block 19, in Sec 7, 39, 14, dated March 3; consideration, $600.

Lot 41, in w ½ of Block 1, of w ½ n w ¼ Sec 30, 39, 14, dated Feb. 25; consideration, $1,200.

Polk st, n e cor Robey st, w f, 24x114½ ft, dated March 6; consideration, $4,000.

Lincoln st, between Monroe and Adams sts, e f, 18 ft to alley, dated Feb. 4; consideration, $2,860.

Lot 26, in Sub-block 3, of s ½ Block 3, in Sheffield's Addition, dated Feb. 27; consideration, $1,500.

Milwaukee av, near Manteno st, n e f, Lot 8, dated March 10; consideration, $3,800.

Lot 23, in Sub-block 3, of Ward's Block 12, in Sheffield's Addition, dated March 1; consideration, $700.

Silver st, between Gurley and Harrison sts, w f, Lot 24, with buildings, dated March 1; consideration, $5,000.

Ridgeville st, s w corner of Keenon st, e f, Lot 1, dated Jan. 20; consideration, $900.

Wallace st, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh sts, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated Feb. 28; consideration, $750.

Lowe av, n of and near Thirty-eighth st, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 1; consideration, $650.

West Twentieth st, 250 ft e of Hoyne st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 21; consideration, $700.

Hamlin av, n w corner of West Lake st, e f, 38x175 ft, dated Jan. 5; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 8, in Block 7, Ashland Addition, dated Dec. 25, 1872; consideration, $12,000.

Arnold st, n of and near Thirty-third st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 1; consideration, $900.

Lot 6, in Block 24, Elston's Addition, dated Feb. 17; consideration, $750.

Augusta st, 25 ft w of Samuel st, s f, 25x111½ ft, dated March 7; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 111, in Block 2, of e ½ n w ¼ Section 8, 39, 14, dated March 10; consideration, $1,725.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Archer av, s e corner of Spears av, n w f, 125x125 ft, dated March 8; consideration, $2,125.

Lot 4 in Block 3 of Price's Subdivision n w ¼ of n w ¼ Sec 10, 38, 14, dated Jan. 15; consideration, $2,250.

Lot 31 in Block 2, in Eberhart and Treat's n e ¼ s w ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated March 8; consideration, $500.

Lot 5 in Block 41, Town of Hyde Park, dated Feb. 15; consideration, $3,300.

Lots 12 and 13 in Block 8 of Phare's e ½ s w ¼ of Sec 12, 38, 13, dated March 5; consideration, $400.

Lots 30 and 31 in Block 3, in Heintz's Subdivision in s w ¼ of Sec 4, 38, 14, dated April 17, 1872; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 13 and 14, in Block 13, in Adam Smith's Subdivision in s w ¼ of Sec 36, 39, 13, dated Feb. 24; consideration, $600.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, March 10.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past forty-eight hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	9,848	2,270	12,773	3,343
Wheat, bu	48,320	3,590	10,537	697
Corn, bu	85,070	48,830	10,550	21,569
Oats, bu	38,610	8,420	26,445	6,949
Rye, bu	1,767	1,810	1,134	1,020
Barley, bu	18,260	5,673	11,035	10,663
Grass seed, lbs	162,467	92,940	63,428	163,627
Flax seed, lbs	...	...	29,330	...
Broom corn, lbs	13,800	9,000	21,695	3,426
Cured meats, lbs	123,960	60,270	2925,142	1446,868
Beef, brls	...	45	20	65
Pork, brls	258	...	1,044	1,138
Lard, lbs	129,320	50,720	654,936	277,213
Tallow, lbs	27,930	17,110	129,390	...
Butter, lbs	67,915	35,200	7,340	8,090
Dressed hogs, No	562	363	1,245	1,168
Live hogs, No	3,183	2,633	7,480	5,893
Cattle, No	965	615	1,184	1,529
Sheep, No	2,037	211	704	763
Hides, lbs	63,709	85,690	130,920	6,540
Highwines, brls	390	200	607	280
Wool, lbs	21,842	21,618	9,500	228,139
Potatoes, bu	3,203	1,593	...	...
Lumber, M feet	314	312	1,300	321
Shingles, M	560	500	1,004	851
Lath, M	...	18	57	16
Salt, brls	...	140	731	430

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 2,001 bu wheat; 5,461 bu corn; 154 bu oats; 368 bu rye; 3,193 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 91 cars wheat; 206 cars corn; 47 cars oats; 4 cars rye; 25 cars barley. Total, 373 cars, or 153,000 bu.

The leading produce markets were more active to-day, with few noteworthy changes in prices, though there was a strong speculative movement in several quarters. The shipments and receipts of produce varied but little from the recent average, and there was not much in the tone of advices from other points to cause changes in quotations. Hence the markets were generally steady.

Groceries met with a good demand. Interior merchants as well as local retailers were ordering freely, and a good feeling prevailed among the jobbing trade. Stocks are in excellent condition, and both staple and side goods were firmly held. Dry goods continue to move on a liberal scale at steady prices. Butter is in better supply and the present tendency of prices is unmistakably downward. Beyond meeting immediate necessities, there is no disposition to invest, and the decline in prices promises to be as rapid as was the recent advance. Bagging was quoted quiet and firm. The cheese market was reported fairly active for the season, and exceeding firmness again prevailed. Stocks are much reduced, and holders are now asking ½c advance, 16½@17½c for New York factory, and 14@16c for Western do being the quotations to-day. Coal remains quiet and unchanged. There were no new features in the hay, hide, and leather markets. Oils were in better request, and lard, linseed, carbon, and whale were firmer. An advance of 1c in lard oil was the only quotable change. The dried fruit trade is picking up, and the general market seems to be working firmer. Figs and raisins are higher, and prunes are also tending upward.

The trade in lumber is steadily increasing in volume, prices remaining without important variation. The demand for brick, lime, and other materials continues to improve, and a firm feeling is being developed, particularly in common brick. The leading characteristics of the market for metals, tinners' stock, and iron are not materially changed. A fair trade is reported, and the tone of the market is one of firmness. Nails are in active request and very firm. Wool is firm and unchanged; prices are shaded more or less in effecting sales. Hops are quiet at prices. Seeds were dull and weak; sales of timothy ranged from $2.75@3.30, and clover at $4.90@5.20. Poultry continues to meet with a fair inquiry at former prices. Eggs were scarce and firmer. Green fruits were in fair local request.

Highwines were inactive, and nominally firm during the greater part of the session at Saturday's quotations, but closed dull at 86@86½c per gallon, in sympathy with the latest New York advices. No sales.

Dressed hogs were in good demand, in proportion to the light supply, and a shade firmer on choice shipping lots, at $5.50@5.60 per 100 lbs. Soft lots were not wanted. Sales were reported of 115, dividing on 200 lbs, at $5.60@5.65; 553 at $5.60; and 44 at $5.50. Total, 712 head.

Lake freights were inactive and nominally unchanged at 12½c bid, and 13c asked, for freight-room for corn by sail to Buffalo.

Provisions were less active, and unchanged in prices, except on mess pork, which was 10c per brl higher, though there was little demand, and hogs were reported dull. The only inquiry of consequence was for meats, which were wanted for export, there being a large line of orders out as yet unfilled. Speculative excitement in barreled products seems to have eased down for awhile; but meat buyers are evidently impressed with the idea that meats are good property at present prices, which will draw out a vastly increased consumptive demand. This opinion is gaining ground, and is strenuously urged by all the circulars supposed to be issued in the joint interest of packers and first-hand buyers of product. The universal rule, to talk bear at the beginning of the season, and bull at the close, has been followed out this season with a little more success than usual. We note here that the steady increase in the European consumption of hog meat during the past two or three years, partially a consequence of increased freight facilities across the ocean in winter, promises to give us a material increase next season upon the mammoth export of the one just closed, the aggregate of which is now estimated to be not less than 1,375,000 head, and may be 1,390,000. It also promises a better remuneration to the farmer than is afforded him on shipments of corn, and may operate to materially reduce our corn receipts, as there is no doubt that many farmers now see their way clear into hog raising who never saw it before. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller March, $14.15@14.20; do seller April, $14.30@14.35; do seller May, $14.60@14.62½; do seller June, $14.85@14.90; prime mess, $12.50@12.75; extra prime, $10.00@10.25. Lard, cash, or seller March, $7.95@8.00; do seller April, $8.05@8.07½; do seller May, $8.22½@8.25. Green hams at 8¼@10½c, according to weight. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 20c for 20-lbs; 10¼@10½c for 18-lbs; 10⅝@10⅞c for 17-lbs; 10⅞@11c for 16-lbs; 11¼@11½c for 15-lbs; 12@12½c for 14-lbs, and 12¾@13c for 13-lb averages. Green shoulders, 4½c; dry salted meats quotable at 5@5½c for shoulders; 6⅝@6⅞c for long clear; 7@7⅛c for short ribs; and 7⅜c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 5¼c. English meats, 7c for Cumberlands; 7⅛@7⅜c for short ribs; 7⅝c for short clear; 12½@13½c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 6¾c for shoulders, 8½c for clear ribs, 8½c for short clear, and 12@14c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $28.00@29.50. City tallow, 7⅛@7¾c; grease quotable at 5¼@6⅝c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork, seller May, at $14.62½; 100 tcs lard at 8c; 250 tcs do seller April at $8.05; 250 tcs do at $8.00; 1,000 tcs do seller May at $8.25; 30 boxes shoulders at 5⅝c; 100,000 lbs do seller April at $5.18¾ loose; 50,000 lbs short ribs (light) at 7⅛c; 200,000 lbs do at 7⅛c; 350,000 lbs do seller April at 7⅛c; 50,000 lbs do seller May at 7⅝c; 1,000 boxes long and short clear at 7⅛c.

Flour was more active, at unchanged prices, though quoted tame in New York. Several lots were sold on direct order, and some were bought by local shippers, while there was very little inquiry from the city trade. The shipments reported this morning were very liberal—12,773 brls. Rye flour was easier, and bran steady. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras (A) at $9.75; 100 brls do at $9.50; 50 brls on private terms; 200 brls spring extras (Orientals) at $7.00; 50 brls do (Harvest Home) at $7.00; 50 brls do at $6.40; 100 brls do at $6.12½; 300 brls do at $6.00; 600 brls on private terms; 100 brls superfines at $4.80; 150 brls do at $3.75; 100 brls do on private terms; 50 brls rye at $4.50; 150 brls do on private terms; 50 brls buckwheat at $9.50. Total, 2,150 brls. Also 40 tons bran at $10.00; 10 tons cornmeal at $12.00, all on track. The following were the closing quotations:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$7.90 @10.50
Red winter extras	7.00 @ 8.00
Good to choice spring extras	6.12½@ 7.00
Low to medium	5.12½@ 6.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	7.00 @ 8.00
Spring superfines	3.50 @ 5.50
Rye flour	4.40 @ 4.50
Bran	10.00 @10.25
Middlings	11.00 @15.00

Wheat was fairly active, and steady during a great part of the session, and averaged a shade higher than on Saturday, though weakened early by the report of a slight decline in Liverpool. But there were several orders on the market to buy, some of them large ones, especially one or two on Canadian account, which were possibly brought out by the report that arrived here late on Saturday to the effect that large purchases are being made in Liverpool for the Continent of Europe. These purchases are understood to be exclusively of California wheat, but they will lessen the volume of supply in that market just the same as if they were of other kinds. A great deal of the larger buying in our market to-day was believed to be for shipment at the opening of navigation. Seller April, the principal deal, opened at $1.22½, fell to $1.22, advanced to $1.23⅛, and receded to $1.22⅞ at the close. Seller the month averaged 1c below April; and seller May sold at $1.26½@1.27, closing at $1.26⅞. No. 1 spring was quiet at $1.29; No. 3 spring was in good demand, closing at $1.10; and rejected do at 93c, in unspecified houses. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.29; 40,500 bu No. 2 spring at $1.22; 15,800 bu do at $1.21⅞; 30,600 bu do at $1.21¾; 40,000 bu do at $1.21⅝; 10,000 bu do at $1.21½; 7,200 bu No 3 spring at $1.10⅛; 4,000 bu do at $1.10; 2,400 bu do at $1.09½; 800 bu rejected spring (Central) at 95½; 800 bu do (N. S.) at 93. Total, 152,500 bu.

Corn was active and strong, at a slight advance on Saturday's quotations, under a good demand for all classes of options; those for summer delivery being in especial favor, as sales for June were quite large, and would have been larger had offerings been more liberal. There was also an active inquiry from the short interest for next month, and the summer inquiry brought up plenty of buyers for cash lots to carry against them, though New York was quoted dull and tame. The impression is again gaining ground that our receipts of corn will not be near so large as has been calculated upon, and that the summer will witness a sharp advance. Hence there are very few who are willing to sell short for summer delivery; and nearly all the offerings are the equivalents of the cash lots bought to carry against them, which causes current receipts to be in such demand that they sell at 1c above the price of regular, at 33⅝@33½c. Receipts known as strictly fresh, but dated previous to the 6th, sold at 33c, and regular No. 2, or seller the month, at 32½@32⅝c, closing at 32⅝c. Seller April sold at 32⅝@32⅞c; seller May at 36⅝@36⅞c; seller June at 37⅝@38c; seller July at 37⅞@39c, and seller August at 40c, all closing firm at medium quotations. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 (to arrive) at 33⅝c; 31,200 bu do gilt-edged at 33⅛c; 4,800 bu do at 33⅜c; 1,600 bu do at 33⅛c; 12,200 bu (fresh) at 33c; 65,000 bu do at 32⅝c; 58,200 bu do at 32½c; 120,000 bu do at 32⅝c; 20,000 bu do at 32½c; 1,600 bu rejected at 29c; 800 bu do at 28⅝c; 6,400 bu do at 28½c; 2,000 bu ear at 34c delivered; 6,400 bu shelled at 32c on track. Total, 335,200.

Oats were dull, though a little more active than on Saturday; and a shade easier, though quoted firm in New York, with liberal shipments here. Car lots were in fair demand, selling readily at 26⅜@26½c, while options were dull with few buyers. Seller the month was quoted nominal at 26½@26⅝c; seller April sold sparingly at 27c; seller May at 30c; and seller June at 31@31⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 7,200 bu No. 2 at 26⅞c; 6,000 bu do at 26⅝c; 1,200 bu rejected (A. D. & Co.) at 24c; 600 bu do at 23½c; 1,800 bu do at 23c. Total 16,800 bu.

Rye was quiet and firm at the outside quotations of Saturday, the supply continuing light. Sales were limited to 2,000 bu No. 2 at 66c. Seller April was quoted at 67c bid, with none offered. Barley was dull, and ½@1c lower, though more active than on Saturday, owing to more liberal offerings, in consonance with a somewhat larger supply. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, was slow sale at 70½@71c, closing at the inside; and seller April sold at 71½c. The receipts of Armour, Dole & Co. and the Central sold at a much larger premium than recently. Regular No. 3 was quotable at 67@68c, except in Rock Island, which was quoted at 55c. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 2 (A., D. & Co.) at 74c; 800 bu do at 72c; 5,000 bu do at 71c; 5,000 bu do at 70½c; 4,000 bu No. 3 at 62½c; 1,600 bu (Central and A., D. & Co.) at 62c; 400 bu by sample at 80c; 400 bu do at 75c; 1,200 bu do at 50c; 800 bu do at 48c, all on track; 2,000 bu do at 88c; 2,000 bu do at 63c, delivered. Total, 25,600 bu.

PRODUCE STATISTICS.

The New York *Produce Exchange*, weekly, has the following:

The visible supply of grain, including the stocks in granary at the principal ports of accumulation, at lake and seaboard ports, frozen in on the New York canals, and in transit by rail, March 1, 1873:

In store at	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York	722,942	2,553,690	898,737	323,213
Albany	31,000	7,000	98,000	139,000
Buffalo	107,046	125,629	72,295	66,491
*Chicago	2,229,334	5,569,287	1,634,981	401,066
Milwaukee	1,743,645	39,658	266,573	111,105
Duluth	77,815	...	...	...
Toledo	557,661	758,617	147,869	10,803
Detroit	221,195	78,522	75,156	47,816
Oswego	175,000	16,000	12,000	100,000
St. Louis	417,234	538,148	179,499	277,998
Boston	12,224	17,777	89,977	81,264
Toronto	358,318	550	6,431	50,355
Montreal	127,584	384,060	65,182	10,609
*Philadelphia	65,000	190,000	10,000	22,000
*Baltimore	60,000	304,739	60,000	...
Rail shipments w'k	111,527	274,264	165,400	81,735
On N.Y. canals	52,120	164,457	85,200	78,133
Total week	7,104,745	11,104,700	3,848,000	1,550,683
Total—Feb. 22, '73	6,814,351	10,682,477	3,681,310	1,638,863
Total—Feb. 15, '73	6,880,475	10,265,529	3,487,152	1,667,295
Total—Feb. 8, '73	6,016,773	9,434,248	3,427,992	1,715,755
Total—Dec. 31, '72	6,248,612	9,595,398	3,414,719	2,215,562
Total—March 2, '72	9,819,211	11,236,536	5,911,184	2,127,338

*Estimated.

Receipts of flour and grain at Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis, and Duluth, from Jan. 1 to March 1 inclusive, for four years:

	1873.	1872.	1871.	1870.
Flour, brls	751,069	629,290	679,825	850,388
Wheat, bu	4,830,127	2,198,701	3,897,502	3,867,488
Corn, bu.	8,012,233	9,567,510	5,897,690	2,844,011
Oats, bu	3,376,371	2,318,168	1,579,883	1,547,731
Barley, bu	1,229,826	788,100	371,323	360,704
Rye, bu	321,451	285,403	186,196	133,843
Tt'l gr., bu.	17,770,008	15,157,882	11,932,594	8,753,777

Comparative crop receipts at the same ports from Aug. 1 to March 1 inclusive, for four years:

	1872-73.	1871-72.	1870-71.	1869-70.
Flour, brls	3,174,549	3,247,773	3,661,576	3,931,509
Wheat, bu	34,500,243	31,368,673	31,545,787	34,550,409
Corn, bu	35,348,778	34,250,076	17,609,274	17,192,358
Oats, bu	14,931,760	17,608,535	12,649,693	10,615,626
Barley, bu	7,459,045	5,523,830	4,765,982	2,875,444
Rye, bu	1,319,012	2,228,300	1,179,363	1,155,497
Tt'l gr., bu	93,558,838	90,979,414	67,750,039	66,389,334

Comparative shipments from the same ports, from Jan. 1 to March 1 inclusive, for four years:

	1873.	1872.	1871.	1870.
Flour, brls	674,970	529,170	431,689	578,528
Wheat, bu	1,095,383	330,703	299,062	371,057
Corn, bu	2,164,713	3,983,716	2,638,750	1,790,760
Oats, bu	1,462,051	861,882	395,464	282,143
Barley, bu	560,797	345,544	155,070	104,656
Rye, bu	68,006	91,880	31,294	38,038
Tot'l gr., bu	5,350,950	5,627,226	3,519,840	2,526,653

Receipts of flour and grain at seaboard ports from Jan. 1 to March 1 inclusive, for two years:

	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	1,150,294	1,007,475
Wheat, bu	1,466,791	932,383
Corn, bu	3,500,539	6,914,255
Oats, bu	2,548,166	1,919,588
Barley, bu	609,471	593,246
Rye, bu	18,543	38,199
Total grain, bu	8,449,510	10,897,669

Foreign exports of breadstuffs from New York for the week ending March 4, 1873, and their distribution:

To—	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
Liverpool	264	7,615	76,988
London	1,300	7,567	22,253
Glasgow	200	....	31,716
Bristol	1,304	....	....
Cork	....	....	25,143
Queenstown	....	....	11,900
Bremen	....	....	3,421
West Indies	11,342	....	5,060
British Guiana	2,250	....	1,300
Central America	627	....	....
New Grenada	1,238	....	....
Brazil	2,396	....	....
Total	20,921	15,182	177,083
Previous week	8,416	59,494	193,474
Cor. week, 1872	21,284	130,866	273,914
From Jan. 1, 1873	204,169	813,229	2,657,017
From Jan. 1, 1872	181,837	1,539,481	3,352,735
From Jan. 1, 1871	398,167	1,628,355	493,093
From Jan. 1, 1870	331,421	1,789,983	38,172

To	Oats, bu.	Peas, bu.	C. Meal, brls.
West Indies	668	2,745	1,755
British Guiana	....	350	150
China	127	....	....
Total	795	3,095	1,935
Previous week	227	875	911
Corresponding week 1872	500	1,334	2,668
From Jan. 1, 1873	4,532	11,274	24,755
From Jan. 1, 1872	5,800	52,950	33,432
From Jan. 1, 1871	10,801	12,960	18,686
From Jan. 1, 1870	5,696	23,245	13,987

Clover seed, 5,432 bags; beans, 624 bu; rye, 1,004 do.

The *Journal of Commerce* gives the following as the receipts of certain articles of domestic produce at the port of New York for two months from Jan. 1:

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Wheat flour, brls	484,311	322,657	367,335
Corn meal, brls	38,832	28,676	52,106
Wheat, bu	415,068	280,716	846,542
Rye, bu	400	1,415	1,398
Oats, bu	329,105	669,668	1,353,671
Barley and barley malt, bu	78,194	500,088	295,429
Peas, bu	3,972	40,446	7,786
Corn, bu	1,025,501	3,042,170	887,927
Cotton, bales	265,816	177,969	213,841
Pork, pkgs	70,278	40,788	40,841
Beef, brls	51,753	10,244	8,535
Cut meats, pkgs	66,110	120,415	190,231
Butter, pkgs	87,763	95,222	117,746
Cheese, pkgs	47,575	48,967	86,362
Lard, tcs and brls	84,544	121,407	121,801
Lard, kegs	4,043	5,338	6,614
Whisky, brls	29,553	36,061	33,955

The corresponding shipments were:

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Wheat flour, brls	351,510	151,131	204,434
Rye flour, brls	745	903	1,035
Corn meal, brls	15,698	30,346	23,985
Wheat, bu	1,453,546	1,500,764	816,229
Rye, bu	.....	121,384	1,004
Oats, bu	9,129	5,382	4,405
Barley, bu	.....	.....	6,700
Peas, bu	8,876	48,642	10,744
Corn, bu	337,026	2,914,927	2,581,990
Cotton, bales	143,749	69,923	102,933
Hay, bales	4,199	7,537	5,257
Hops, bales	3,714	1,104	4,315
Pork, brls	34,828	30,059	32,224
Beef, brls	16,486	6,958	7,360
Beef, tcs	25,832	9,368	15,881
Cut meats, lbs	21,384,531	68,225,624	101,912,393
Butter, lbs	700,336	806,878	561,815
Cheese, lbs	3,915,783	1,174,892	5,361,892
Lard, lbs	21,267,343	37,887,020	43,128,761
Tallow, lbs	4,225,195	9,743,402	10,198,852
Tobacco, crude, pkgs	10,191	11,543	15,314
Tobacco, manf., lbs	1,289,704	1,244,411	1,360,369
Whalebone, lbs	48,500	2,818	66,429
Petroleum, gals	11,916,827	10,242,615	13,228,752

The San Francisco *Commercial Herald* says:

Since the beginning of the current harvest year we have dispatched to the United Kingdom a grain fleet of 266 vessels, carrying full cargoes of the finest wheat to the aggregate extent of 400,000 tons. In addition to this, we have exported considerable flour to China, Central America, and other ports in and on the Pacific Ocean; so that, in point of fact, our total exports for the season approximate about 500,000 tons, with a handsome surplus yet to go forward. On the 29th inst., five wheat-laden ships were cleared for the United Kingdom, including the Young America with 39,785 ctls, and the La Escocesa with 33,589 ctls wheat. There is considerable interest felt respecting the sailing qualities of these two ships—representatives of the two nations. Bets run high, odds being greatly in favor of the Young America. Liverpool market advices are unfavorable to the prosecution of further shipments of wheat; nevertheless, there are about twenty vessels yet on the berth, and more will follow, although it is said English purchasing limits are reduced to 55 shillings. The last freight engagement of which we have cognizance was at £4 2s 6d, though at this writing £4 is thought to be the market rate of freight, and for wheat $1.85. Oregon has sent off this season, direct to the United Kingdom, a much larger quantity of wheat and flour than ever before, besides sending to us liberal supplies of both, and this she will continue to do for some time to come, having yet a large surplus remaining. It is an interesting question to consider in this connection that, although far remote from the great consumptive marts of the world, yet nevertheless we can ship our wheat and flour to Great Britain much cheaper than she can draw her supplies from the Mississippi Valley.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was fairly active and ½c higher. No. 2 spring sold at $1.22@1.22½ cash or seller the month, and at $1.23⅛@1.23⅞ seller April, the latter closing at the inside. Corn was moderately active and steady at 32⅝c seller the month, and 32⅞c seller April. Other grain was inactive.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, March 10.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet at $1.73@1.80 for 94 per cent proof.

BEANS—Were in moderate request. The offerings are liberal and prices for the lower grades are a trifle easier, but without quotable change. We repeat: Navies at $2.40@2.50; fair to prime, $2.10@2.35; common to medium, $1.50@1.90.

BUTTER—There was a weak feeling in the butter market to-day. The steady increase in the receipts, and the restricted character of the demand, made holders more anxious to realize, and prices were 1@2c lower than on the closing days of last week. We now quote: Common to choice roll, 22@28c; strictly choice dairy, packed, 32@35c; medium to good, 25@27c; inferior to common, 10@20c.

BAGGING—Continues quiet and firm. There is no surplus stock on hand and dealers are demanding and obtaining full prices. We quote: Stark, 37c; Ludlow, 35½c; Lewiston, 34½c; American, 33c; Amoskeag, 33c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 17½@18½c; do, double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 67½c.

BROOM CORN—Was unchanged. The movement is still confined to choice corn. Prices are ruling steady as quoted: No. 1 hurl, 6@6½c per lb; No. 1 stock braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Continue to meet with an improved demand. There was no changes in quotations reported, which are as follows: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $3.50@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, $1.00@1.10; lime (brls), $1.25@1.50 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $9.50@11.00; sewer brick, $12.00@13.00; country brick, $9.00@12.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee, $35.00, del.; Racine, $30.00, del.; Hillsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 and 5 per cent is made to dealers.

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$5.75	$8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.25	10.00
8x14 to 10x15	8.00	12.00
11x14 to 12x17	8.75	14.00
12x18 to 16x20	9.25	16.00
14x22 to 16x24	10.00	18.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
26x28 to 24x36	14.00	24.00
26x34 to 26x40	15.00	26.00
28x38 to 28x44	16.00	28.00
28x46 to 30x48	18.00	29.00
30x50 to 32x52		30.00
32x54 to 34x56		36.00
34x58 to 34x60		42.00
36x60 to 40x60		45.00

CANNED GOODS—There was fair activity in the canned goods trade, and former quotations were firmly adhered to all around. We repeat our list as follows:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$1.85@ 2.00
Peaches, 3 lb	2.85@ 3.20
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Green gages and egg, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Raspberries	2.50@ 2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	1.90@ 2.00
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@ 2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@ 2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@ 2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.80@ 2.90
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.70@ 2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.90@ 3.00
Peas, 2 lb, pod	3.15@ 3.50
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@ 1.70
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Succotash, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.40@ 3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.40@ 2.50
Oysters, 1 lb, full weight	1.20@ 10.00
Oysters, 2 lbs, full weight	2.20@ 6.00
Oysters, 1 lb, slack weight	1.00@ 7.00
Oysters, 2 lbs, slack weight	1.80@ 4.25

PICKLES.

Small, brls, 2,200 per pkg	$10.50@11.50
Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg	6.00@ 6.50
Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg	8.50@ 9.50
Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg	5.25@ 5.75
Large, brls, 600 per pkg	7.50@ 8.50
Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg	4.75@ 5.25
In 10 gall. kegs, per keg	3.75@ 4.25
In 5 gall. kegs, per keg	2.75@ 3.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), qts	5.75@ 6.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), pts	3.00@ 3.50
Chow Chow (C. & B.), qts	6.50@ 7.00
Chow Chow (C. & B.), pts	3.75@ 4.00

MAPLE SYRUP.

Pure, ½ gall. cans, per doz	$9.50@10.00
Pure, quart cans, per doz	5.50@ 6.00
Extra golden, ½ gall. cans, per doz	6.50@ 7.00
Extra golden, quart cans, per quart	4.00@ 4.25

CHEESE—Under light stocks and in sympathy with a further advance in New York, the market for this staple was strong, and a ½c higher, New York factory being held at 16½@17½c, and Western do at 14@16c. The supply of fine cheese is small, and the tendency is still upward. We now quote: New York factory, 16½@17½c; Ohio factory, 15@16c; Western factory, 14@16c.

COAL—Remains steady and unchanged. Following are the prices current: Lehigh lump, $12.50@13.00; prepared, $12.50@13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.00@10.50; Briar Hill, $10.00@10.50; Walnut Hill, $11.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00@9.50; Indiana cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00; Kirkland grate, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.50@7.00.

COOPERAGE—The demand for pork barrels and tierces is very light, as packers are buying only for immediate use. Other descriptions met with the usual demand. Prices range as below: Pork barrels, $1.15@1.25; lard tierces, $1.50@1.60; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves (pork), $17.00@18.00; do (tierce), $19.00@21.00; do (whiskey), $22.00@25.00; sawed and bucked staves average $3.00 more than rough; flour staves, $8.50@9.50; circle flour heading 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—The receipts this morning were very light, as well as the stocks on hand; consequently a firmer feeling prevailed. Dealers are generally asking 22@24c. Sales include 650 doz and 3 brls at 23@24c; 2,500 doz at 21@22c; 29 pkgs at 20c; 8 pkgs at 18c.

FEATHERS—The demand continues fair, most of the offerings being readily taken by local dealers. Prices are unchanged, as follows: Prime live geese at 62@66c from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@75c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers at 25@55c; chicken, 6@7c.

FISH—No new features were developed in connection with the fish market. Trade was satisfactorily active, and the quotations were invariably well sustained. Whitefish are scarce, and the supply of cod also, is temporarily short. Other descriptions are in fair stock. No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $6.75@7.00; No. 2 do, $6.50@6.75; No. 1 trout, ½ brl, $5.75@6.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, ½ brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring, No. 1, 31@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—There is increasing activity in the demand for certain lines of goods, and the market is firmer for nearly all descriptions. Figs have advanced fully 1c per lb, and raisins are held 5c higher. Prunes are tendering in the same direction. We now quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9c; figs, drums, 11½@14c; figs, box, 14½@16½c; Turkey prunes, 9½@10c; raisins, $2.50@2.55; Zante currants, 7½@8c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 7@8c; Western do, 5½@6½c; Southern do 5@5½c; peaches, pared, 17@20c; peaches, halves, 6@7c; do mixed, 4½@5½c; blackberries, 9½@10c; raspberries, 40c@42c; pitted cherries, 24@25c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 13@14c; pecans, 11@12½c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 5@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples, oranges, and lemons continue to meet with a fair local inquiry. Cranberries remain firm. We again quote: Apples (fair to choice) at $2.50@3.75 per brl, from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.00@13.00 per brl; wild do at $7.00@8.00; California pears at $4.00@5.00; lemons at $6.00@8.00 per box; Valencia oranges, $10.00@12.00 per case; Palermo do, per box, $3.00@4.00; Messina do, $5.00@5.50; Malaga grapes, $3.00@6.00 per keg.

GROCERIES—There was a liberal movement in staple and fancy groceries, with little or no variation in prices. The prevalent feeling was firm, and the subjoined quotations were being realized:

BI-CARB SODA—8@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 31@31½c; O. G. Java, 28@29c; Java, No. 2, 25½@26c; fancy Rio, 25@25½c; choice do, 24½@24¾c; prime Rio, 24¼@24½c; good do, 23½@24c; common do, 22¼@22¾c; roasting do, 21@21½c; Singapore, 24@24½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 25@25½c; do, prime, 24¼@24½c; Maracaibo, 23½@24c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; stearine, full weight, 15½@16½c; do short weight, 14½@15c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9@9½c; Louisiana, 7½@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13⅞@13½c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 12½@12⅝c; A, standard, 11⅞@11½c; do No. 2, 11⅛@11⅝c; B, 11⅛@11½c; extra C, 11⅛@11⅜c; C, No. 2, 10⅞@11c; yellow C, 10⅜@10⅝c; choice brown, 10⅛@10⅜c; prime do, 10@10⅛c; fair do, 9⅝@9⅞c; choice molasses sugar, 10⅛@10⅜c; fair do, 8⅞@9⅛c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10⅛@10⅜c; do prime, 9⅞@10c; do, fair, 9⅛@9⅞c; common, 8⅞@8⅞c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 82@85c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 35@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@40c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 23@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6½c; German mottled, 7½@7¾c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

HAY—Continues dull. Neither the local nor the outside demands were very considerable, and, with full stocks in store, the feeling was depressed. Wholesale dealers were paying the following—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@16.50; timothy, loose pressed, $15.00@16.00; prairie, pressed, $9.50@10.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $14.00@15.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—There was only a moderate movement in hides, and former rates were no more than sustained. We repeat our list as follows: Green butchers', 7c; green salted, cured, heavy, 10½@10¾c; do light, 11½c; part cured, 9½@10½c; green frozen, 9@9½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HONEY—Was quiet and unchanged. We repeat quotations: Choice white comb, 28@30c; fair to good, 20@25c; strained and common, 12@15c.

HOPS—There was no important change in the condition of this market. The demand is still of a limited character, recent prices being generally adhered to. We quote: Western at 40@50c; fair to good, 35@40c; common to medium, 25@30c; New York, 45@50c; English, 40@50c; Bavarian, 50@55c.

IRON AND STEEL—Continues to meet with a fair demand. Prices are held steadily as follows:

Iron	4 6-10@ 5	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10@ 7	rates
Plate iron	7 @ 7½	rates
Russia iron	20@21c	⅌ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained	18c	⅌ lb
Norway nail rods	9 @10c	⅌ lb
German plow steel	11 @12c	⅌ lb
English cast plow steel	12 @12½c	⅌ lb
American tool steel	16 @18c	⅌ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20	rates
English tool steel	21 @22	rates
English spring steel	11 @12½c	⅌ lb

LAKE FREIGHTS—No charters were reported. Rates for corn to Buffalo are quotable at 12½@13c. Vessels were offered at 13c to load at any house except Hough's. 18c was offered for corn to Kingston.

LEATHER—Was in moderate request at the prices given below:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ⅌ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ⅌ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 27
Collar, ⅌ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	35@ 38
Rough upper, heavy	32@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@ 37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 2	33@ 35
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.75@ 2.25
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.15
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LUMBER—There was an improved inquiry for lumber on both local and interior account. Hardwood remains quiet. Prices are without essential change, as follows:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@42.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@14.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.75
Lath, on track	3.37½
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@ 2.00
A or Star	3.50@ 3.75
Shingles on track	3.25@ 3.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$35.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	14.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6-in. grooved and matched	@75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@35.00
Culls	12.00@14.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Merchants report a fair degree of activity for all articles in the list. Prices are steady, and for tin plate are ruling strong, owing to the firm tone of the Eastern markets. We again quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.50; do, 12x12, $15.00; do, 14x20, $15.55; do, roofing, IC, $14.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 31c; bar, 42c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 10¾@11c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No, 24, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45@48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½@7¾c.

NAVAL STORES—A slight improvement in trade is noticeable, and the market is firm for articles quoted below:

Manilla rope, ⅌ lb	$ 18 @ 19
Sisal rope, ⅌ lb	16 @ 17
Hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb	20 @ 23
Marline, ⅌ lb	20 @ 23
Tarred rope, ⅌ lb	17 @ 19
Oakum, ⅌ bale	5.00 @6.50
Pitch, ⅌ brl	6.00 @7.00
Tar, ⅌ brl	5.75 @6.50
Tar, per brl	6.00 @7.00

NAILS—More active and firm. Stocks are not large, and an advance is generally anticipated. Manufacturers' prices are tending upward. We quote: 10@60d, per keg, $5.12½ rates; 8d, do, $5.37½; 6d, do, $5.62½; 4d, do, $5.87½; 3d, do, $6.62½; 3d, do, fine, $8.12½; 2d, do, $8.37½; clinch, $7.50; 12½c off for 100 keg lots.

OILS—Lard oil was stronger, and quotations were advanced 1c, or to 73c for extra, and to 68c for No. 1. Carbon, linseed, and whale were also firm. Turpentine was "off" a little, in sympathy with the recent decline at the East. There is no change in other descriptions. We revise our list as follows: Carbon, 19@19½c; extra lard oil, 73c; No. 1, 68c; No. 2, 63c; linseed, raw, 95@97c; do boiled, $1.00@1.02; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neat-foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 68@70c; straits, 72@75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 80c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 22@24c; naphtha, common, 18@20c.

PIG IRON—Was quoted steady and firm at the subjoined prices:

Scotch (according to brand)	$62.00@67.00
Tuscarawas	60.00
Massillon	60.00
Lake Superior	58.00@60.00
Chicago, stone coal	57.00
Missouri, stone coal	57.00@58.00

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Were in demand at about former rates:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 12.00
Fancy brands	10.00@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	12.00
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors	9.50@10.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50
English Ven. red	3.75@ 4.00
English orange mineral	15.00@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
Scarlet vermillion	23.00
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4c

POULTRY—Chickens are in fair request, and firm, owing to light offerings. Turkeys are in fair demand at 12½@14c. Sales include 800 lbs fancy turkeys at 14c; 500 lbs do at 13@14c; 1,000 lbs at 13½c; 1,050 lbs at 12½@13c; 45 doz chickens at $4.00; 20 doz do at $3.50@3.75; 200 lbs at 10c.

POTATOES—The receipts were liberal and choice lots met with a fair inquiry at previous prices. We note sales of 2 cars Peachblows at 75c delivered; 2 cars at 70c on track; 1 car choice Iowa at 68c on track; 100 bu Michigan at 85c; 400 bu at 75@80c, in lots from store.

SALT—Was in fair request for the season. Prices are ruling steady, as follows: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.40; ordinary coarse, $2.40; coarse Diamond C, $2.50; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.50; dairy, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.50@2.75; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were in moderate request. The following are the prices current:

DOORS—FOUR PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.57
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75
1 3-16	9x12	2.00
1 3-16	10x12	2.00
1 3-16	9x14	2.35
1 3-16	10x15	2.55

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3¾ by 3x9¾	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

A discount of 15@20 per cent is made from the above list.

SEEDS—The general market was dull. The offerings are large and prices are weak and tending lower. Timothy was fairly active and easier; sales ranged from $2.75@3.30, the latter price for prime. Clover was dull and weak at $4.90@5.15, with $5.00 about the price for prime; mammoth sold at $5.50@5.60. Prime millet is quotable at 75c. Sales include 94 bags strictly prime timothy at $3.30; 1 car and 42 bags at $3.25; 190 bags at $3.20; 220 bags at $3.15; 30 bags at $3.07½; 25 bags at $3.05; 137 bags at $3.00; 9 bags at $2.95; 22 bags at $2.90; 34 bags at $2.80; 34 bags at $2.75; 25 bags clover at $5.20; 35 bags at $5.15; 18 bags at $5.10; 10 bags at $5.00; 24 bags at $4.90; 20 bags mammoth at $5.60; 22 bags at $2.55; 50 bags do at $5.50; 40 bags prime millet at 75c; 20 bags poor Hungarian at 75c.

TEAS—Remain firm. A good business was doing at the following range of prices: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; do good, 65@75c; do choice to extra fine, $1.00@$1.20; superfine to fine old Hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@70c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good do, 70@80c; common do, 45@55c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—The tobacco trade was fairly active with little or no variation in prices:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—Remains dull at the following quotations: Beech, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $7.50@8.00, delivered.

WOOL—Trade is still very light, and restricted to small orders from manufacturers. There is rather more disposition manifested on the part of dealers to dispose of their stocks in order to prepare for the new clip, and concessions are frequently granted. Prices are without quotable change except fleece washed; medium light is a trifle lower. We repeat:

Tub, washed, extra medium	58@63c
Tub, washed, fair to do	53@58c
Common dingy	48@50c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	53@55c
Fleece, washed, X, light	53@54c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	43@47c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	43@47c
Fleece, washed, medium light	50@53c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	43@48c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	32@35c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	28@31c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	32@38c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	31@34c
Super, pulled	44@48c
Extra, pulled	44@48c

Burry wool 5@10c less.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, March 12.

CATTLE—There was fair activity in the demand for well-matured cattle, suitable for shipment East, and the supply of such not being large, sellers were enabled to fully sustain the advance established last week, notwithstanding the fact that advices from the seaboard were less favorable. The commoner sorts were too plenty; hence prices for such were weak and variable. Local butchers operated to a limited extent only, at $3.00@4.50 for poor cows and fairish steers. There were some fine droves among the offerings, and a number of sales were effected at $5.75@6.25, but the larger portion of the stock was disposed of at prices ranging from $5.50 downward. So far as fat cattle are concerned, the "outlook" seems favorable for sellers, but the market for low grades may be expected to continue dull and unsatisfactory. The receipts since Saturday have been 2,677 head.

The most notable sale was reported by R. Strahorn & Co., they selling 5 premium steers averaging 2,024 lbs at $7.25.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.25@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,350 to 1,400 lbs	5.75@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	4.50@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.25@4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@3.00
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	2.75@3.75
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	4.00@4.75

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.
22 choice steers	1,444	$6.15
102 Texan steers	1,250	4.75
26 cows	951	3.75
16 Cherokee and native steers	1,108	4.40
16 choice steers	1,280	5.75
17 choice steers	1,106	6.00
38 Texan steers	985	4.25
17 rough steers	1,498	5.00
29 fleshy steers	1,183	5.00
17 fleshy steers	1,341	5.12½
52 good steers	1,292	5.55
19 cows	1,025	4.25
38 cows	975	4.25
38 cows	1,165	4.90
15 choice steers	1,443	6.25
15 choice steers	1,310	5.75
18 choice steers	1,410	6.00
14 cows	991	4.00
13 cows	810	3.50

HOGS—The general features of the hog market were much the same as on the closing days of last week. The demand was fairly active on shipping account, and, although the inquiry from local buyers was small, the supply did not largely exceed the requirements of the trade, and previous prices were thoroughly sustained for all grades, while the better qualities sold at a trifle better rates. Sales were effected at $4.25@4.45 for poor to common; at $4.50@4.65 for medium, and $4.70@4.90 for good to extra.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
41	356	$4.60	75	194	$4.60	568	232	$4.70
55	260	4.85	52	172	4.65	108	230	4.70
95	234	4.90	48	329	4.45	72	191	4.70
29	229	4.60	40	205	4.50	51	265	4.75
53	224	4.65	60	248	4.60	62	198	4.45
42	168	4.65	64	229	4.60	55	235	4.45
58	187	4.70	32	184	4.40	54	222	4.60
57	188	4.65	145	199	4.75	52	166	4.65
32	270	4.80	58	192	4.70	54	217	4.65
32	270	4.85	72	180	4.65	37	292	4.65
74	184	4.70	51	185	4.50	68	214	4.70
44	197	4.65	66	235	4.65	136	174	4.65
55	289	4.50	61	193	4.65	73	202	4.70
68	147	4.50	37	273	4.30	39	280	4.40
37	266	4.75	59	218	4.75	29	273	4.30
127	220	4.65	25	209	4.65	37	264	4.40

SHEEP—Received since Saturday 350. The demand was small and prices underwent no change; ranging from $3.25@3.50 for poor; to $5.50@5.60 for choice.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 87 West Madison-st., and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 4:30 p. m.	*11:20 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:00 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:45 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	7:45 a. m.	8:10 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	† 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:15 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	§ 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 5:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:25 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	§ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	§ 3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	§ 9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 51 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:15 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	* 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:40 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 53 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight and Ticket office 168 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	†*8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:30 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	§ 3:35 p. m.	§10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	†*6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:00 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†5:15 p. m.	‡*10:00 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

WANTED.

Wanted.

A few copies of The Daily Tribune of Jan. 16, 1872, for which a liberal price will be paid at Counting Room of this office.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO 65 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

SMOKING AND CHEWING.

Words of Warning to Users of the "Weed."

The Baneful Effects of Tobacco Upon the Human Family.

Interesting Papers Prepared By Dr. Trimble.

Dr. D. B. Trimble read, by request, a treatise on tobacco before the Society of Physicians, at the Orphan Asylum, on Wabash avenue, last evening. The paper was characterized by strong good sense and much ability. The following is a compendious statement of its contents: The essayist first gave a brief history of the discovery of the "weed" and its introduction upon the Continent of Europe by Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Francis Drake, and John Nicot. From the latter it derived the name of its active principle, nicotine. Its popular name came from Tobasco, in Mexico. The various forms and uses of tobacco by men and women were briefly specified. Physicians and other scientific men have again and again urged its baneful effects, and philanthropists have used its bad qualities, and the vices incidental to its use, to point the morals of their discourses. Yet physicians and clergymen are among the most frequent violators of their own principles. The language of King James was quoted, where the Royal writer styles the use of tobacco "a custom loathsome to the eyes, baleful to the nose, harmful to the brain, dangerous to the lungs, and in the black stinking fumes thereof most nearly resembling the Stygian pit, which is bottomless." After disposing of this kingly authority, the essayist gave botanical and chemical characteristics of tobacco. Its active principal is nicotine, which is a poison of such virulence that one drop will destroy the life of a dog, small birds drop dead when a tube containing it is brought in proximity to them, and it will operate fatally upon the human system in five minutes. Besides nicotine, tobacco contains several other active poisons, such as sulphuretted hydrogen, empyromatic oil, and hydrocyanic acid. It is incredible that a material containing such terrible elements can be often taken into the system without producing permanent evil effects. The medical qualities of tobacco are not sufficiently valuable to counterbalance the deadly injuries that it causes. It is emetic, diuretic, cathartic, and sialogogue (producing salivation), all of which effects can be produced by other remedies comparatively harmless. When moderately used it produces mental and corporeal inquietude, which often takes the character of languor and inclination to repose. In larger quantities it occasions confusion of the mind, vertigo, stupor, faintness, nausea, vomiting, and general depression of the system and of the circulation. Its poisonous effect is shown in a distressing nausea, and a feeble pulse, and if its use is not discontinued convulsions and death follow.

Used in any manner, tobacco has a powerful effect on the nervous system, which is regulated by the amount used, its method of introduction into the system, or by the idiosyncracies of the individual. Persons of sedentary modes of life, those who are finely organized, or of a highly-nervous temperament are most effected by its use. Its effects upon the young men are most marked and injurious. The commonest effects are excitement of the nerves, sleeplessness, loss of flesh, and general debility. The speaker elaborated this portion of the subject. One of its most terrible effects is upon the heart, especially in the case of those who are predisposed to diseases of that character. So common and peculiar is this disease, that it has received the name of narcotism. The effect of excessive smoking upon the mouth is to produce cancer of the lip, which extends to the cheek, and results most seriously. This is observed in men, but rarely, if ever in women. The effect of tobacco on the skin is unpleasant. It produces blindness and deafness, by disabling the optic, and the aural nerve. Alcohol being an antidote to tobacco, those suffering from its use are in great danger of becoming addicted to the use of alcoholic liquors. It causes premature whitening of the hair, and early baldness, which are common in America. It injures the digestion. Its bad effect upon the mind was illustrated by an allusion to the Ecole Polytechnique, in France, where it has been observed that the students who refrain from the use of tobacco are capable of a greater amount of intellectual labor than those who indulge in smoking. A French physician states that in the course of three years' practice he found twenty-one cases of the excessive use of tobacco that resulted in the entire stoppage of the heart's action. Inveterate smoking produces a relaxing effect on the muscles of the lower limbs, and a disinclination to walking, or any active exertion.

Smoking is destroying our individual and national virility. The comparative decrease in births in America cannot properly be all attributable to abortion. The use of tobacco has a most deletrious effect upon a man's reproductive powers. In Europe the average age when a man ceases to be fruitful is between 50 and 60 years. In this country it is between 40 and 45 years, a marked and alarming difference. Dr. Nephys says that as a class American born males are liable to premature decay of the generative functions. It is hard to find all the causes of this untimely decrepitude, but one of the most obvious and undeniable is the excessive use of tobacco. This acts not only on the parent, but on his children, producing unsound constitutions, and sometimes premature death. The way to all the insane asylums in the country is paved with the diseased intellects of excessive smokers. The per cent of patients brought to lunacy by tobacco in all the insane asylums in the country is never below nine, and in the Ohio insane asylum it is fourteen per cent. The essay closed with an eloquent rhetorical protest against the use of tobacco, the writer saying that if he had it in his power he would sweep all the tobacco out of the country in one grand holocaust of flame.

NOTES FROM THE SUBURBS.

EVANSTON.

Arrangements are being made to erect a handsome new Methodist Church in South Evanston during this spring. The edifice will cost, when completed, $10,000. The lot on which it is to be built fronts south on Lincoln avenue, corner of Benson avenue, having a frontage of 100 feet and a depth of 150. The Rev. A. Button is the pastor.

The Evanston Baptist Society will give a sociable in the church parlors this evening. There will be reading, music, and other literary attractions, not to mention refreshments.

The Lakesiders will hold their next meeting in the Congregational Church, on Thursday evening, at 7:45 o'clock. The public are most cordially invited to attend.

The Eclectic Reading Club met last evening at the residence of Sanford C. Hinsdale, Esq., on the West Ridge.

NORTH EVANSTON

has increased its importance by organizing an association to be known as "The North Evanston Musical Union." An election for town officers will be held in the depot to-day. The nominations were made Saturday last.

HIGHLAND PARK.

The Literary and Musical Society will hold its regular meeting, deferred from last Friday, at the residence of George Lester, Esq., this evening.

HIGHWOOD.

The Highwood Literary Club meets this evening. Mr. C. H. Summers, well known in connection with telegraphy, reads a paper.

PERSONAL.

Among the arrivals at Anderson's Hotel yesterday were: J. S. Featherly, Green Bay; Capt. Clark, Green Bay; A. M. Atwell, New York; George C. Wilson, Gilman; O. H. Mann and wife, Evanston; William Young, Milwaukee.

Mr. John Ennis, Secretary of the Plasterers' National Union, will address the plasterers of Chicago, employers and employed, at Rice's Building, on Dearborn street, between Randolph and Washington streets, this evening.

The Rev. David Walk, who has just returned from a trip to Europe, will deliver two lectures at the Christian Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-fifth street. On Thursday evening his subject will be "Spurgeon and His Work," and on Friday evening, "What I Saw in Europe."

Mr. Charles C. Hilton, the popular and always polite gentleman who, for seven years, has been a clerk in the Briggs House, has been promoted to a wider sphere of usefulness, and, when the new Sherman House opens at the end of the present month, will be found in the office of that fine hostelry. Mr. Munson's choice is a good one, as he has probably discovered already.

Rev. Robert Patterson, D. D., one of the prominent divines of the city, and who has been a resident of Chicago for the last fifteen years, left for San Francisco yesterday morning, where he proposes to make his home for the future. His family, here for the present, will join him in May. The members of Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church, as a farewell testimonial presented him with $600 in cash, and other gifts, in all valued at near $1,000.

Mr. Joseph Haven, of the University, lectured before the Park Avenue Methodist Church last evening, on "The Civilization and Culture of Ancient Egypt." The church was well filled and the audience very attentive, while the speaker reviewed the wonderful discoveries made of late years relative to the progress in art and science, customs and religious beliefs of the most ancient empire of the world.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—SMALL STORE, WITH ROOMS IN rear; opposite one of the public schools, suitable for a confectionery and stationery stand. Rent low to a good tenant. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—PART OF BASEMENT OFFICE AND private room attached; large front window; for insurance or money loaner. Address I & J 53, Tribune office.

TO RENT—McCORMICK'S OLD REAPER FACTORY. The McCormick reaper factory and grounds, with engine, boilers, shafting, and belts. Also foundry, with engine, blower, and two cupolas. Also dock on river of 470 feet. Apply at 62 North Sheldon-st., or at New Reaper Works, corner Western and Blue Island-avs. C. H. McCORMICK.

TO RENT—DOCK-PROPERTY, 114 FEET, ADJOINING the Star and Crescent Mill. Apply to F. BALL, 162 Washington-st., Room 28.

TO RENT—THREE FIRST-CLASS STORES, ROOMS (brick) to rent. Corner of Division and Sedgwick-sts. Inquire of O. B. MULLEN, Sail Loft, corner Wells and South Water-sts.

TO RENT—915 AND 917 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of O'Neil, two large stores with dwellings over the stores. Inquire of JOHN COOKE, 136 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES—From May 1, lot 65x170 on State-st., north of Sixteenth, with buildings. JNO. HISE, 127 South Clark-st., Rooms 45 and 46.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, AND unfurnished rooms, by the day, week, or month, at the St. Julien, 153 Dearborn-st. Transient, $1 to $2 per day.

TO RENT—AN EXCELLENT SUITE OF FURnished rooms, suitable for man and wife, or four single gentlemen. Inquire of janitor, Room 42, Packer's Block, northeast corner Madison and Halsted-sts., over Home National and Mechanics' Banks.

TO RENT—903 WABASH-AV., WELL-FURNISHED sleeping apartments; best location on South Side. Address or call as above.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, at 191 West Madison-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms at reasonable rates. Apply to 763 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—SLEEPING ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, handy to business, at 256 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—WELL FURNISHED FRONT CORNER room for two gentlemen at 41 South Carpenter-st., one door from Washington.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, (Transients accommodated), two blocks south of Illinois and Michigan Central Depot. 10 and 12 Madison-st., near Michigan-av.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—HOUSES, COTTAGES, AND SUITES OF rooms to good tenants. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 2-STORY AND BASEMENT dwelling, North LaSalle-st., near Schiller; all modern improvements. JOHN McLANDBURGH, Room 9, Custom House.

TO RENT—HOUSE IN REAR OF 902 WABASH-AV., suitable for two families; water on each floor. G. S. THOMAS, 163 LaSalle-st., Room 10, first floor.

TO RENT—THE FINE BUILDING 475 WABASH-av., excellently suited for a first-class boarding-house. Apply at the building, to PECKHAM & BROWN.

TO RENT—HOUSE 10 ROOMS, MADISON-ST., $55; Peoria-st., 10 rooms, $60; full of boarders; furniture in both for sale at a bargain. J. E. KIMBALL, Broker, 126 Dearborn-st.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SLEEPING ROOM FOR single gentleman, east of State and south of Fourteenth-st. Address with price, U 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL NEAT COTtage, furnished, within 10 or 20 miles of the city; good tenant. Address, for two days, I and J, 49 Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE NUMBER OF cottages and first-class residences, North, South, and West Sides, for daily applications to rent and purchase. M. CANFIELD, 150 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK ROOM. O 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—AT ONCE, OR BY APRIL 1, on South Side, between Twelfth and Twenty-fifth-sts., east of State, a dwelling with from 8 to 10 rooms; will pay $1,000 rent. Address D S, 121 Clark-st.

WANTED—TO RENT — 25 HOUSES AND COTtages for ready customers. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 368 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—I HAVE NUMEROUS APplications for houses and small stores by good tenants. Better prices can be secured now than later, as owners are now generally holding for sale. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark.

WANTED—TO RENT—I HAVE A GOOD TENANT for a good house, furnished, between Eighteenth and Twenty-fourth-sts., Wabash-av. and the lake. SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 99 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—9 FARMS, $2,500 TO $62,000.
1 agricultural implement factory, steam power.
2 houses (for acres) $6,000 and $7,000.
8,500 acres of choice Iowa lands.
1 brick house, modern, Wabash-av., near Sixteenth-st., for good lot on South Side.
A good flouring mills, $15,000 and $22,000.

TO EXCHANGE—FINE HUNTING-CASE WATCH and heavy gold chain for light horse and open buggy. DR. J. GREENE, 89 South Halsted-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A NO. 1 HORSE AND NEW buggy and harness for a lot on South Side; will pay balance in cash. Inquire of M. O'NEILL, 63 McGregor-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR STOCK OF MERCHANdise, a good 2-story and basement brick house, lot, and barn, worth $8,500. Address P 14, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—CHOICE UNINCUMBERED SUBurban and city lots, with liberal amount of cash, for choice residence on South or North Side, worth $12,000 to $20,000. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—BRICK YARD NEAR STOCK Yards; capacity 20,000 brick per day. Will take city or suburban real estate assuming some incumbrance. BLANCHARD BROS., Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD TEN PER CENT MORTgages to the amount of several thousand dollars; secured by Detroit real estate. Will take city or suburban property. BLANCHARD BROS., Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—NEW YORK CITY IMPROVED real estate to amount of $300,000 for Chicago City or suburban real estate. BLANCHARD BROS., Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A FARM, 11 LOTS AT WASHington Heights, one block from depot, and an 18-room hotel, with 150x150 feet, at Gilman, Ill. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR LOT OF LAND, A NEAT, white cottage; good style, good location, long lease; will pay difference. Address D 29, Tribune office.

WANTED — TO EXCHANGE—HORSE, BUGGY, harness, and $100 worth of new furniture for building lumber. Call or address A B, 286 and 288 Wabash-av.

WE MADE IT RED-HOT FOR HORSES YESTERday, selling some 50 head. If shippers and others having stock for sale will bring them in they can carry them home in their pockets at their real value. 261 and 263 State-st., between Jackson and Van Buren. BRADLEY & WILLS.

LOST.

LOST—SMALL BAY MARE AND OPEN BUGGY: Buggy was painted black; running gear red-striped; high back seat; also a secret seat in rear of buggy, which is opened by a silver-plated handle; patent wheels; leather cushion, has been mended. Mare—Bay, about 14½ hands high; weighs about 900 lbs; a little white spot on one hind foot; harness plain, black mounted; also blanket and buffalo robe; a liberal reward will be paid. Information may be sent to ELMER WASHBURN, Police Superintendent, Chicago.

LOST—ON MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN THE Michigan-av. Baptist Church and Eighteenth-st., a pink coral sleeve-button. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 656 Michigan-av.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 8, AT corner of Wabash-av. and Fourteenth-st., a whitish Scotch terrier. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to 109 Fourteenth-st.

LOST — ON SATURDAY NIGHT, MARCH 8, A large Newfoundland, named Tom; black, with white breast and legs; nose and tip of tail white; is very friendly; acts much like a pup. A reward of $5 will be paid for the return to 339 West Madison-st. GRIFFITH & HENRY, billiard hall.

LOST—LADIES' GOLD NECK CHAIN, VERY heavy, nearly two yards in length. Finder will receive a liberal reward by leaving with Cashier of American Express Company.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR FIVE YEARS, 150 FEET, CORner of Shurtleff-av. and Thirty-fifth-st. Inquire up stairs of the owner at 1412 State-st.

TO LEASE—FROM MAY 1, VERY CHOICE DOCK property on Twelfth-st., just west of Twelfth-st. bridge, running through to the Empire Slip, with railroad advantages. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate Agency, 124 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

DIVORCES.

NO DIVORCE, NO FEE—DIVORCES LEGALLY obtained for causes; all law business attended to. Call at, or address, Room 3, 347 South Clark-st. Inclose stamp.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICK—PRESSED BRICK — 300,000 GOOD RED pressed brick for sale by MOULDING & HARLAND, 48 South Canal-st., office hours from 12 to 3.

FOR SALE—BRICK, RACINE AND MILWAUKEE, colored, pressed and common brick, at No. 78 North LaSalle-st. C. A. SMITH & CO.

30,000 SECOND-HAND BRICK FOR SALE AT 792 State-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—NEW AND SECOND-HAND tubular boilers, portable and stationary engines. Apply at Chicago Steam Boiler Works, 66 Michigan-st.

THE GENTLEMAN WHO CALLED AT SEVERAL machine shops for small steam engine can be suited by calling at 122 South Halsted-st., up-stairs. WOLFE.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY H. OSBORN & SON, 128 SOUTH Clark-st.:
PRAIRIE-AV.—House, 8 rooms, $5,000.
JACKSON-ST., near Loomis—2 houses, 9 rooms each; will pay well as an investment; must be taken by March 15.
LEAVITT-ST., near Adams—Large house, unusually pleasant, cheap, and on easy payments.
NORTH LaSALLE—A very choice corner, and cheap.
Lots on Burnside and Butterfield-sts., and on Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth, between P. & Ft. W. R. R. track and Wallace-st.
16 lots near Central Park; want an offer.
Acre property, North, South, and West.
Property of non-residents solicited. We give it special attention.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ARCHER-AV., Locke-st., Greeley-st., Hickory, and Muller-sts.
House No. 925 Indiana-av., with 25 or 50 ft of ground.
Fine house and lot on Calumet-av., near Twenty-third-st.
Cottage house, barn, and one acre at Irving Park, or will rent.
10 acres, corner of Egan and Western-avs.
80 acres in Sec. 17, 39, 13, near Oak Park.
1 block at Brighton.
Acre lots in Sec. 16, 39, 13, near new Northwestern car shops.
REA & COATES, 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY O. A. SMITH & CO., 188 EAST Madison-st., Room 4: 80x125 feet to alley, on Drexel boulevard, between Brooks-st. and Oakwood-av. Very cheap.
50x125 feet to 16-foot alley on Monroe-st., near Wood.
Two cottages on Langley, south of Forty-fifth-st.
Two lots in Irving Park, very cheap.
Ten lots on Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth-sts., between Hanover-st. and Wallace-av.
50x156 feet corner Sophia and North Clark-sts.
Two cottages on Evans-av., near Forty-second-st.
Also, acre property in Lawndale, Englewood, Washington Heights, and on Humboldt and Riverside boulevards.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., THREE HOUSE COTtages, lots 25x125 each, near Thirty-second-st; $5,000. Prairie-av., near Thirty-ninth-st., good 2-story frame with lot, east front; $9,000, easy terms.
Wabash-av., a neat cottage and lot, near Thirty-second-st., must be sold at once; $6,000.
We have several choice brick and marble fronts on the avenues, and 2 marble fronts on Twenty-fifth-st.
ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP — A TWO-STORY house and lot on Adams-st., and one on Jackson; also, a brick basement and two-story frame; price, $4,000 each; $600 down, and the balance in four yearly payments; also, a good brick house, two-story and basement, on Park-av., good barn, and 30-foot lot, all for $7,500. Address L 129, Clark-st.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS ON SOUTHWESTERN Plank Road, near Taylor-st., $1,500 per lot.
Two lots on Taylor-st., near Southwestern Plank Road, $900 per lot.
Two lots on Polk-st., near Loomis, $1,300 per lot.
40x170 ft on Wabash-av., near Jackson-st., cheap, and on easy terms.
20x80 ft on LaSalle-st., near Randolph, $600 per foot.
SCHRODER BROS., 122 LaSalle-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS—10,000 FEET south of the city limits, on the boulevards and principal avenues, presenting some of the finest opportunities for investment ever offered in this market. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, No. 170 Twenty-fifth-st.; south front; between Wabash-av. and Michigan; has 12 rooms; all modern improvements; good barn, etc. BLANCHARD BROS., Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE FINE RESIDENCE ON Vernon-av., east front, one block south of Douglas place, and one half block east of South Park boulevard, 133x123 feet, with house and barn, or would sell less ground; trees and shrubbery. Very desirable, and offered at a bargain, or would exchange for good renting property and some cash. ULRICH & BOND, Agents, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME, WITH BRICK basement, house, No. 223 Thirtieth-st., between Wabash-av. and Michigan; lot, 24x174 ft to 40 ft alley in rear; house has all modern improvements; 10 rooms; large cistern; good barn, etc. BLANCHARD BROS., Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS IN COTTAGE Grove, on Stanton-av., 7 rooms. Price, $3,800, on easy terms; $300 to $500 cash, and balance in monthly payments, if desired. Apply to owner, at 125 Vincennes-av., or at 562 Wabash-av. U. P. SMITH.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST, 52 FEET NORTH OF RANdolph, east front, 28x44, 99 years' lease at low fixed rate. Party walls on three sides. Terms of lease, $1,200 per year for 1 year; $1,800 per year for balance of term. Price for lease $6,000, a merely nominal rate; 30 per cent net can be realized by any one improving the property. It is not only the best but the only chance of the kind in market. This lease is cheap at $10,000. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—25x193 FEET, ON MADISON-ST., JUST east of Central Park. BLANCHARD BROTHERS, Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 153 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY ON HYMAN AND Ogden-avs. and the Twenty-second-st. Boulevard, in Sections 27 and 28, by G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK RESIDENCE ON PEORIA-ST., between Jackson and Van Buren-sts., two-story and basement. BLANCHARD BROTHERS, Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS, beautiful and substantial cottage, with large lot, 399 First-st., between Lincoln and Robey-sts, choice neighborhood. S. T. KING, 70 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FRAME RESIDENCE, TWO-STORY and basement, on Wabash-av., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts. BLANCHARD BROTHERS, Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—48 FEET ON WEST WASHINGTON-ST., east of Western-av., $1,000 less than what they have cost the owner.
One lot on Warren-av., west of railroad.
Two Lots on Adams-st., west of railroad.
MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, 156 NORTH DEARborn-st., east front; all modern improvements. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, IN TERMS to suit, lots on Western-av., Lexington, Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on the premises.

FOR SALE—FIVE MARBLE-FRONT RESIDENCES on Park-av., between Wood and Page-sts.; all new. BLANCHARD BROTHERS, Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NORTHWEST COR. OF MICHIGAN-av. and Eighteenth-st., 99x173 feet, with improvements, or will divide. CHAS. CORYELL, corner Wabash-av. and Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—ONE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, corner of Archer-av. and Sanger-st. Rents for $140 per month. Price, $12,000. Inquire of M. O'NEILL, owner, 63 McGregor-st.

FOR SALE—A LOT ON MADISON-ST., EAST OF Western-av., for $20 per foot less than it is worth, only $1,000 cash, balance on long time. S. F. NORTON, Room 22, 156 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF HOUSES AND LOTS in South Division on the avenues and cross-streets; brick houses at $8,500, $9,000, $10,500; frame houses at from $7,000 to $13,000, on easy terms. P. A. BROWN & D. NOLTON, Real Estate Agents, 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV. — A FIRST-CLASS residence near Thirteenth-st., with all modern improvements, in perfect order. Possession May 1. Title beyond question. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT 12-ROOM house, near Fourteenth-st., on Michigan-av., $24,500. 24 feet corner Burnside and Twentieth-sts., $1,100. 25x125 feet corner Laraboo and Division-sts., $2,500. 2-story frame, with lot 40x167, Lake-av., near Thirty-seventh-st., $8,000. B. F. HEAD, 126 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS INSIDE THE OLD CITY-limits, $400 and $500 each. Lots near Lincoln Park, $40 front foot. Lots on Lincoln-av., $35 front foot. MORTON CULVER, Room 4, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—BY J. E. HENNEBERY, N. E. CORNER Madison and LaSalle-st., Room 3, 25 feet on Madison-st., near LaSalle, by 190 feet deep, $1,500 per foot.

FOR SALE—25 FEET ON NORTH CLARK-ST., AT a great bargain.
40 feet on Fullerton-st., east of Ashland-av.
Lots on Sixteenth and Rebecca-sts., Western-av. and Douglas Park, only $500 each.
MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—300x193 FEET, CORNER MADISON-st. and Spaulding-av., one block east of Central Park. BLANCHARD BROTHERS, Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 153 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—39 LOTS ON MONROE, ADAMS, Jackson, Cross, and new Leavitt-sts., and Barry Point road, near Central Park. BLANCHARD BROTHERS, Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY ADjoining Douglas Park, by G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE RESIDENCES IN best locations on South Side; also fine business blocks, under rental, for capitalists. SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 99 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—70 PARK-AV., ONE FINE BRICK house and barn, all modern improvements. The ground on corner Page-st. and Park-av., 64½x130 feet; will sell at less than cost, for the reason going to California; terms $10,000 cash, balance on time at 10 per cent interest. No middle man need apply. ABNER KIRBY, 244 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—105x191 FEET, CORNER MADISON-st. and St. Louis-av., fronting the finished portion of Central Park. BLANCHARD BROTHERS, Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 153 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—AT A BARGAIN, 100 feet, northwest corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. 103 feet, northeast corner of Jefferson and DeKoven-sts. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—$400 AND $500—EASY TERMS—WE have 80 lots inside of old city limits, on Western-av., Oakley and Leavitt-sts., within two blocks of street-cars, omnibus and railroad line, at the above prices; title perfect. Call at our office and let us take you to see them. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—I HAVE TWO BRICK HOUSES, WITH all modern improvements, on South Side, which I can sell at $6,000 and $7,000. Parties wishing to purchase can save commission and get bargains by addressing OWNER, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 179 Walnut-st., between Lincoln and Robey-sts.; lot 33 feet front. LEVI WING & CO., 178 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—48 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., ABOUT 50 feet north of Monroe-st. Terms to suit; must be sold. Apply to ELIJAH SMITH Trustees, Room 1, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—64x165 FEET ON WABASH-AV.; 80 feet south of Congress-st. Will take good residence or acre property as first payment. CHARLES G. E. PRUSSING, 341 State-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BRICK STORE ON EAST Madison-st., near Jefferson, paying a good rent; will be sold on easy terms; would take a small good cottage in part pay. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agent, 14 Nixon Building.

FOR SALE—50 FEET BY 160 ON INDIANA-AV., between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts., $125 a foot, ¼ cash, balance 1 and 2 years. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., corner of Madison and Dearborn-sts.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE-HOUSE, WITH BRICK basement, 95 South Hoyne-st., near corner of Monroe-st.; $4,500; lot, 25x124. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 14 Nixon Building.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—FIRST-CLASS MARble front house of 13 rooms and lot, east front, in Michigan-av., near Thirty-first-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—FIRST-CLASS MARble front house of 14 rooms and lot on Michigan-av., near Fourteenth-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FORREST-AV.—TWO-STORY AND basement house and lot on Forrest-av., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—HOUSE, $750, COTtage Grove-av., containing 9 rooms, with water and gas. The lot is 42x235 feet to alley. Must be sold at once. O. A. SMITH & CO., 188 East Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NEAR CRIPPEN-ST.; each 25x124 feet; price, $80 per foot; one-third cash, balance in one, two, and three years. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS; 60 FEET on Calumet-av., south and near Twenty-third-st., e. f.
72 feet, Prairie-av., northwest corner Thirty-fourth-st.
100 feet, Indiana-av., south and near Twenty-ninth-st., e. f.
130 feet, South Park Boulevard, south and near Thirty-seventh-st.
75 feet, Wabash-av., south and near Twenty-sixth-st.
Also, several fine residences on Michigan, Prairie, Indiana, and Calumet-avs.
G. A. LELAND, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV. AND TWENTY-sixth-st., the northwest corner, 99x177 feet.
This is the choicest corner in the South Division for first-class residences, and is offered for a few days at a decided bargain, and on easy terms. G. A. LELAND, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$9,700 WILL BUY A 3-STORY BRICK house, with cellar 24x40; 11 rooms; all modern improvements; completed 1st of May; lot 24x178, to an alley 40 feet wide; in South Division. WM. D. PALMER & CO., 146 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$4,000—14 ROOM DWELLING, AND furniture; 10 years' lease; exchange for lots or houses on Peoria, near Washington-st.; rented $100; splendid boarding-house. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$5,200—771 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.; new 11 room dwelling, and lot; south front; look at it. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON ELLIS av., second door south of Brook-st. (Fortieth), containing all modern improvements, with first-class barn; lot 60x180 feet, to 20-foot alley. Inquire of L. C. HUNTINGTON, on the premises, or at office of BONFIELD & SWEZEY, 49 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. F. ADAMS & CO., SOUTHWEST corner Madison and State-sts. South Side lot 25x190 on Madison-st.; 20x80 on Lake-st.; 3 lots fronting both on Third-av., and Dearborn-st.; store and lot on Lake-st.; lot 25x160 on Archer-av.; 3 story and basement store and lot on State-st. All on long time.

FOR SALE—HOYNE-ST.—FURNISHED HOUSE of 9 rooms and lot, No. 95 South Hoyne-st., near Monroe. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO LOTS ON north side of Washington-st., west of California. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EGANDALE—A FEW BLOCKS WEST of Hyde Park Depot, in the high and beautiful locality just east of South Park and Drexel-av. boulevard, we have some choice lots, suitable for first-class residences.
Also, an east front on Michigan-av., near Fifty-seventh-st., 50x175, trees on it, and very choice.
Three beautiful corners on Washington-av., each 150 feet square, near depot.
Houses from $5,000 to $35,000 at Hyde Park, and Oakland, and in city, on avenues east of State and south Twenty-second-st. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR NEW N. W. CAR-WORKS, AND also at Austin, building lots on terms that will enable mechanics to own their homes and double their investments. Millions will be expended at the above localities this year. W. P. JONES, Room 16, 162 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—WE HAVE 40 acres, nearly all timbered ridge, not over three blocks from depot, at Washington Heights, the finest land for subdivision in that region, never before offered for sale, and at price asked purchaser can realize 50 per cent on the investment during 1873. Persons desiring to see this or other property at Washington Heights will be furnished free transportation by calling at our office before 8:30 or 9:30 any morning during the week. B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD, within two blocks of the depot, fronting the proposed Eighty-seventh-st. boulevard, and adjoining the property upon which Mr. Smith's brick house is erected. It is already subdivided into building lots, and will be sold at a price which will allow 100 per cent profit to a party desiring to sell again at retail. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY J. T. MATTHEWS & CO., 149 AND 151 Madison-st., in Citizens' Bank, two-story house of 8 rooms; marble mantels, lake water, etc; lot 50x125 feet, with good barn; two blocks from station at Lawndale, at a bargain.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID NEW 2-STORY MODERN style house, with 4 lots, near new depot at junction of P., C. & St. L. Railroad and the Washington Heights Branch Railroad. This is a rare opportunity to secure a fine country residence, on reasonable terms. B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—IN RAVENSWOOD—I HAVE SOME OF the choicest lots in this delightful suburb, in Blocks 5, 14, 17, and 21, about 2,000 feet in all, which I am closing out at low prices. G. A. LELAND, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH EVANSTON—SEVERAL fine new houses just being completed, and large beautiful lots. This is fine, growing property, and is rapidly increasing in value. It is near the depot and the great Lake Shore boulevard. We have made arrangements to build a large number of houses the coming season. Call and make your selection. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 186 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPerty, 21 acres, three-fourths of a mile south of Normal School, with house; well improved, and all kinds of fruit trees; Blue Island dummy passes the premises ten times a day. Apply to P. J. DUNN, on the premises, Sheridan-av.

FOR SALE—50 FEET FRONTING SOUTH PARK, near Fifty-seventh-st., $55 per foot. Also 50 feet on Humboldt Park; choice lot, $45 per foot; one-fourth cash. 100 feet on Indiana-av., at $16 per foot. 800 feet on State-st., $20 per foot. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 368 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—200x193 FEET, SOUTHEAST CORNER Kedzie-av. and Madison-st., two blocks east of Central Park. BLANCHARD BROTHERS, Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY AT $1,500 PER acre, near the crossing of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Chicago & Pacific Railroads; also, good farm lands near the city. WM. PRICE, No. 123 Madison-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—RIGHT NOW, WHILE IT IS WET, I want to show those high, dry lots, and houses at Hinsdale. O. J. STOUGH, 804 State-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE, ON MOST favorable terms, farms, houses, and lots; houses from $1,500 to $10,000. Address or inquire at Hinsdale, or at 804 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—GOOD RESIDENCES AT HINSDALE, from $2,000 to $10,000. Also, choice building lots near depot. Address or inquire at Hinsdale, or LELAND & MIXER'S, 205 Seventeenth-st., from 9 to 11, on 'Change from 12 to 1 o'clock. W. LELAND.

FOR SALE—GOOD RESIDENCES AT EVANSTON, from $800 to $16,000; also, choice building lots, and acre-property for subdivision, on easy terms. ALFRED L. SEWELL, 159 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN AND NORWOOD PARK property in lots or blocks. We have some bargains. WILSON, PEIRCE & CO., Room 6, No. 182 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—LOT, BLOCK, AND ACRE PROPERty in all parts of Washington Heights. Prices of lots, $150 to $1,500, according to size and location. Acre property, from $800 to $1,200 per acre. B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4 Oriental Building, 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK—CALL AT 56 LaSalle-st. and see plans for first-class residence now building at Oak Park; price and terms to suit. Profits to owner, increased value to property near. Office hours 11 a. m. to 3 p. m. M. C. NILES.

FOR SALE—$2,950 WILL BUY THE HANDsomest and best cottage and lot in Cook County, just south of city-limits, in Cottage Grove. Call for AYERS, on Forty-fifth-st., one block west of Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—FINE BUILDING LOTS; ALSO houses and lots in vicinity of Hyde Park Hotel. SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 99 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH EVANSTON, 2 CHOICE lots, on easy terms. Apply to C. SHACKELFORD, office Travelers' Insurance Company, 84 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—48x191 FEET ON MADISON-ST., three blocks east of Central Park. BLANCHARD BROTHERS, Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON LOTS, CLOSE TO depot and school; grove lots and ridge lots. We offer the best bargains in the market. CHASE & ADAMS, 31 Bryan Block, Chicago. T. F. WHEELER, Lyons Block, Evanston.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON AND SOUTH EVANSTON—Several new houses, with grounds, from $3,000 to $7,000, on easy terms. CHASE & ADAMS, 31 Bryan Block, Chicago. T. F. WHEELER, Lyons Block, Evanston.

FOR SALE—FOUR 5-ACRE BLOCKS AT WASHington Heights at less than half-price; only $1,000 per block, cash, or half cash, balance short time; will sell for $100 per lot at retail (48 lots in each block). JAMES ALLEN, 145 South Clark-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—99x193 FEET, SOUTHWEST CORNER Kedzie-av. and Madison-st., two blocks east of Central Park. BLANCHARD BROTHERS, Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES OF HIGH LAND, ELIGIbly located at Washington Heights, near station on dummy road. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northwest corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON, NORTH EVANSTON, and Glencoe, 18 houses and cottages, having from 5 to 10 rooms, at low figures. Terms, one-fifth cash, and balance in monthly or yearly payments. C. E. BROWNE, Grover's Block, near depot, Evanston.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FARM OF 80, ONE of 160, and one of 200 acres, all under cultivation; the last with stock and implements. J. W. HEDENBERG, 145 South Clark-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—EIGHT CHOICE FARMS, IMPROVED and unimproved, near Wheaton, DuPage County, Ill. Also the finest farm in Iroquois County, Ill. It adjoins the city limits of the flourishing town of Gilman. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR FALE—IMPROVED FARM, 60 MILES FROM Chicago. Will be sold far below value if taken at once. Address Q 92, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—5 AND 10 ACRE LOTS; GOOD LAND; well improved; 30 miles from Chicago at station. Price, $500 each, including town lot; terms easy. J. EARLE, Hobart, Ind.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—BRICK OR STONE DWELLING ON South Side, between Eighteenth and Thirtieth-sts., from $8,000 to $15,000; owners will please call at once, PHILPOT & HONORE, 157 Washington-st.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT ON THE SOUTH Side, worth about $6,000. Will pay $500 cash and $100 per month. MORTON CULVER, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

WANTED—25 OR 50 FEET HIGH GROUND, WITH or without cottage, on South Side, or Kenwood, Hyde Park, or Englewood. Address for five days, stating price and location, O 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—COTTAGE, LOT AND barn, worth $3,000 to $4,000; will pay $1,500 cash. B. F. HEAD, 126 Clark-st.

WANTED—LOTS FOR CUSTOMERS BETWEEN Western-av. and Union Park, Madison and Van Buren-sts. CAMPBELL BROS., 131 Madison-st., cor. Clark-st.

WANTED—IF OWNERS OF HOUSES AND LOTS, vacant lots, or acre property, will leave a list at my office, I will advertise and sell, 2½ per cent commission, no sale, no charges; have plenty of customers for any part of the city. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FOR CHAMber's Encyclopedia and Book of Days, Webster's Dictionary, Thomas' Biographical Dictionary, Gazetteer of the World, and other publications by J. B. Lippincott & Co. For terms call on or address C. S. BURROWS, 159 South Clark-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL AN ARTICLE THAT pays well. Apply to WM. KELLER, southeast corner Buddan-av. and Twenty-eighth-st.

AGENTS WANTED—$15 TO $25 A DAY MADE BY smart men and women on our goods; demand unlimited and profits large; 500 agents can have steady employment. Samples to country, 50 cents. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c., WANTED FOR cash, to any amount; entire household stock bought. Letters or calls receive prompt attention. L. J., 177 Twenty-second-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

24 BISHOP-COURT—TWO LARGE ROOMS FOR gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with first-class board; modern improvements; prices reasonable.

72 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—A NICELY-FURNISHED and very desirable front sleeping-room, with first-class board.

81 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—I RENT WITH BOARD, double and single rooms, handsomely furnished. House all modern improvements.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST.—VERY nice accommodations for two young gents at $7 per week; table superior; only one block from Madison-st. cars.

293 WEST LAKE-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms with first-class board. Terms moderate.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—FRONT ROOM, BEDroom, and clothes-press, nicely furnished, fire, and gas, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Terms reasonable.

375 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BEST OF BOARD with large furnished room containing two closets and dressing-room, hot and cold water, &c., suitable for small family or two gentlemen.

546 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD AND pleasant rooms for gentlemen.

South Side.

8 ELDRIDGE-COURT—A SUITE OF FRONT rooms to rent, with first-class board; also rooms for single gentlemen. Reference required.

8 ELDRIDGE-COURT — A SUITE OF THREE rooms, parlor floor, fronting on Michigan-av., suitable for a family or a party of gentlemen; meals served in the rooms.

43 HUBBARD COURT—A NEW BOARDING-house; first-class board, with room, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

384 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM, WITH board, for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen. Terms reasonable.

469 MICHIGAN-AV. — A NICELY-FURNISHED square room; also one single room, with good board. Terms reasonable.

694 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE BACK ROOM suitable for two persons with board. Reference required. Accommodations first-class.

751 WABASH-AV. — UNFURNISHED FRONT parlor, except carpet, with good board; also, nice large room for ladies or gentlemen. References required.

North Side.

NORTH SIDE, SOUTH OF CHICAGO-AV., EAST of Clark-st.—A large front room, unfurnished, to rent, with alcove and a back room, with board, in a private family. Address U 58, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—IN COUNTRY PLACE FOR SUMMER, north of Chicago, on lake shore, for family of six; prefer private family. Address E. A. ULRICH, 87 Dearborn-st.

BOARD—WITH SMALL SINGLE ROOM, BY QUIET young gentleman of good habits; private family preferred; must be near Tribune office, and very reasonable. Address, stating terms, O 59, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A MANUFACTURING CLOTHING ESTABLISHment doing a good cash business in the city for sale. Stock of stylish made-up goods on hand, and full line of patterns, tools, and machinery in running order. Made-up stock will be sold for $2 a garment. Address, for six days, U 57, Tribune office.

AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS IN TINNER'S stock in a large Western city, doing a good jobbing trade, for sale. Sales of 1872 over $100,000; no competition. Sales can be largely increased. Principals only may apply for information to FRANK STURGES & CO., 74 Lake-st.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING HOUSE, WELL LOcated, and always full with boarders, for sale cheap. Reason for selling is to retire from business. For particulars inquire at No. 115 Fourth-av., near Harrison, for one week.

A MAN WANTED TO TAKE THE BUSINESS management of one of the largest and most successful daily and weekly papers in Iowa; a rare opportunity for the right man. Address MANAGER, Tribune office.

A DINING-ROOM AND LUNCH COUNTER FOR sale ($150) or rent; $1,000. Can be cleared in three months or no pay. 61 South Canal-st.

AN A 1 CORNER GROCERY STORE IN EXCELlent location for sale, or exchange for good city real estate. NOCKIN & FISCHER, 18 South Desplaines-st.

CORNER GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE FOR sale, doing a good business, in the best location. Apply at 263 West Chicago-av.

LUMBER YARD FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF Paxton, Ford County, Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad; one of the best points on the road; a good chance for any one wishing to start a branch yard. Address E. LITTLE & CO., Paxton, Ill., or B. F. FERGUSON, 465 Catharine-st.

HALF INTEREST IN A SAMPLE ROOM AND billiard hall, 3 tables, for sale, cheap, this week. A. H. McLEAN, 283 Wabash-av.

PRIVATE GERMAN BOARDING-HOUSE FOR sale. 828 South Halsted-st.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—IN ORDER THAT I may devote more time to banking, I offer for sale or rent my storeroom, 26x60, two stories high; dwelling adjoining; splendid cellar under the whole, with good wareroom, barn, and other outbuildings convenient; have built up within the last fifteen years a good cash and prompt paying trade; have the oldest and best corner in town, and to a live man who means business will offer a good bargain and on reasonable terms. S. D. ALFRED, Jr., Cambridge, Ill.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST-CLASS stove and hardware store for sale; two years' lease of store—cheap. C. J. CORSE & CO., Room 11, 85 and 87 Dearborn-st.

STEAM FLOURING-MILL, IN A TOWN OF 9,000 inhabitants, for sale cheap, and on easy terms. Mill has seven run of stone, with ample power; cooper-shop and warehouse attached. Fuel cheap; good shipping facilities by Mississippi River and by railroads. Call or address, F. L. UNDERWOOD, Muscatine, Iowa.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A SPECIAL AUCTION SALE OF 3 CAR LOADS of good horses, Thursday next, at 10 o'clock. Also large lot of buggies and harness, new and second-hand. Sale positive and without limit. Outside parties having anything to offer, will please get it in in good time. At the Commission Salerooms, 261 and 263 State-st., between Jackson and Van Buren.

A CAR-LOAD OF HORSES AND 20 MULES FOR sale, direct from the country, at WALKER'S Stable, corner Thirty-third-st. and Indiana-av.

AUCTION—WEDNESDAY, OF HORSES, CARriages, wagons, harness; stabling for boarders; money advanced on goods. O. BRIGGS, 421 State-st.

A LARGE NUMBER OF HORSES, JUST ARrived from the country, are for sale at very low prices, at OTTO GAZARD'S Sale Stable, No. 174 Randolph-st., between Union and Halsted-sts.

BE SURE AND CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK of horses and buggies before you invest, as we have them in every variety. Some are beauties; heavy horses and roadsters. Everything sold is warranted as represented at the the commission. Sale Stables 261 and 263 State-st, between Jackson and Van Buren. BRADLEY & WILLS.

FOR SALE—BLACK PACING HORSE, OPEN buggy, and harness. Inquire at stable, in rear of 50 Calumet-av., or at 2 and 4 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—DIRT CHEAP, A TOP BUGGY, MUST be sold. Call and see it. B. L. ANDERSEN, Fisk-st., near Twenty-second.

FOR SALE—25 WORK, DRIVING, AND RIDING-horses, cheap. Also double and single harness, express wagon, and open buggy. 68 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—HEAVY AND LIGHT DELIVERY, and express wagons of all kinds; also, two second-hand buggies, cheap, at 263 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—HALF PRICE, DUMP CARTS AND harness to match, in good order, for excavating or railroad work; just the machine to have around your factories, foundries, or stables. Apply at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

HAVING SOLD A LARGE NUMBER OF HORSES yesterday, we have room for about 75 to-day. If you will bring them in we can sell at reasonable prices immediately. 261 and 263 State-st., bet. Jackson and VanBuren. BRADLEY & MILLS.

HORSE, BUGGY (WILLETTE'S MAKE), AND harness, good rig and must be sold this day, at the Commission Salerooms, 261 and 263 State-st., between Jackson and Van Buren. BRADLEY & WILLS.

MUST BE SOLD—OWNER LEAVING THE CITY—A good covered business wagon, a robe, single harness, fork, &c. Apply at stables, 192 State-st.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BRING YOUR SECOND-hand rigs, buggies, carriages, express wagons, and harness, as we have the customers with plenty of money, at the commission sale rooms 261 and 263 State-st., bet. Jackson and VanBuren. BRADLEY & MILLS.

W. A. BUTTERS & CO., CALL THE ATTENTION of all parties wishing open and top buggies, Democrat and express wagons, single and double harness, to their sale on WEDNESDAY, March 12, at the Exchange Nos. 25, 27, 29, and 31 West Washington-st. All work warranted. Sale peremptory.

FINANCIAL.

LOANS NEGOTIATED ON CITY REAL ESTATE at lowest market rates and small commissions. PARKER & STOWE, Room 19, southeast corner of Madison and Clark-sts.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE, SUMS AND TIME TO suit. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 84 and 86 La-Salle-st., Room 24.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF FROM $5,000 TO $20,000 on first-class city property. O. A. SMITH & CO., 188 East Madison-st., Room 4.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE on 3 to 5 years' time. WRIGHT & TYRRELL, Room 9, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY, 2 to 5 years' time. McKINNON & MARSH, 125 Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY REAL ESTATE. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 168 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN VARIOUS SUMS ON LONG time; also sums on short time. A. S. PALMER, Jr., 94 Washington-st., Room 17.

WANTED—$500 FOR ONE YEAR, FOR WHICH I will give $750, secured by mortgage on unincumbered land worth $2,500. Address, to-day, A 43, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st., Branch Office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 25 South Desplaines-st., 167 Milwaukee-av., and 105 Twenty-second-st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICES OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st., and 124 North Clark-st., corner Ohio. Machines sold or rented on easy payments, and sewing given when required.

SINGER OFFICE, 212 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., A. J. MELCHERT, Agent. Singer machines sold on easy payments and rented. Office open evenings.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office, 238 West Madison-st.; will remove about April 15, 1873, to 156 State-st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED FROM 90 WEST HARRISON-ST., 1 bay horse, not very large, white spot on forehead, 2 white hind feet; had no halter on. Any one leaving same at above address will be rewarded. THOS. DRIVER.

$10—STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM THE BARN in the rear of No. 52 South Peoria-st., on Sunday morning, March 9, a large red cow, with her right horn broken off close to her head. $10 will be paid for her return.

FOUND.

FOUND—A DARK BAY HORSE. SAWYER & TRUESDELL, stable Third-av. and Jackson-st.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN ACquainted with the can goods trade, by a Baltimore packing establishment. Address No. 614 Carrollton Hotel, Baltimore, stating salary and references.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER. ADDRESS, STATing salary expected and reference, MASK, 55 Post-office.

WANTED—CLERKS, SALESMEN, PORTERS, watchman, horseman, moulders, and laborers. Also, man with $300. Safe investment. 157 Fifth-av., Room 16.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MAN TO TAKE CHARGE of the correspondence of one of our largest wholesale houses. A first-class party liberally dealt with. Address Z 86, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A MILL-PICK, AND STEEL TOOL dresser. None but an expert need apply. To such steady employment and liberal wages will be given. Satisfactory reference required. Address NORDYKE, MARMON & CO., Richmond Mill-furnishing Works, Richmond, Indiana.

WANTED—MACHINISTS—A NUMBER OF GOOD workmen, lathe-men and vise-men will find immediate employment at McCormick's New Reaper Works, corner Blue Island and Western-avs.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY A NO. 1 CARRIAGE ironer, none but sober and steady man need apply. Address HELLENTHAL & CO., Post Office 513, Jacksonville, Ill.

WANTED—TWO GOOD TAILORS TO WORK ON custom pantaloons. Call at 168 Maxwell-st.

WANTED—TWO CARPENTERS, EARLY THIS morning. Apply at 30 and 32 West Madison-st., up stairs.

WANTED—RESPONSIBLE CARPENTERS TO BID on contract for three or more houses near Englewood; part of consideration to be real estate. Address Z 89, Tribune office.

WANTED — A CARRIAGE-SMITH'S HELPER; none but a good finisher need apply, at 339 State-st.

WANTED—TWO WOOD-CARVERS AT GOSS & PHILLIPS, Manufacturing Co., corner Clark and Twelfth-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY WATCHMAKER, to go into the country; steady employment given to the right man. Address S. N. MONROE, Danville, Ill.

WANTED—2 MACHINISTS, ONE GOOD TURNER, and two fitters. Apply at Chicago Steam Engine Works, southeast corner Franklin and Michigan-sts.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS JEWELER FOR JOBbing. STEINMETZ & NEES, 189 State-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOT AND SHOE maker at 882 Archer-av.; good wages paid.

WANTED—BOY TO RUN GORDON PRESS; MUST be able to get forms ready. Apply at Boughman's Job Office, 638 Lake-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—TEN TEAMSTERS IMMEDIATELY at WM. GAMBLE'S, 195 Carroll-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO DRIVE A ONE-horse delivery wagon; must be acquainted with the city, and come well recommended. Address, and state former occupation and reference, Z 103, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED — ALL MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT and sewing-machine canvassers to call on A. STONE, 150 State-st., between 8 and 10 a. m. and 1 and 3 p. m., and learn the extra inducements now offered to men that want to make money.

WANTED—TWO NO. 1 WHOLESALE GROCERY salesmen who have a good trade. No others need answer. Address, with references, O 90, Tribune office.

WANTED — FARMER—A GOOD, PRACTICAL man, with family, that understands gardening. Inquire at 145 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG MEN TO SELL CIGARS to dealers in this city; must be able to give security; those acquainted with the business preferred. Inquire after 11 a. m., at 126 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—75 WOODCHOPPERS FOR INDIANA. Railroad companies and contractors are requested to send in their orders early for laborers. We will furnish them free of charge. A. ANDERSON & CO., 15 South Canal-st.

WANTED—THREE ENERGETIC, SOBER MEN; light work, good pay. Also man with $300 for office. 147 West Washington-st., Room 4.

WANTED—30 WOOD-CHOPPERS FOR INDIANA; $1.30 per cord; 4 farm hands; 2 cooks, $30 per month. 59 West Randolph-st., Room 3.

WANTED—AN APPRENTICE TO LEARN HAIR work; one that is trusty, and lives with parents; 679 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN ACquainted with the can goods trade, by a Baltimore packing establishment. Inquire of DEMOR, SWEET & CO., 131 South Water-st., stating salary and references.

WANTED—AT 100 MADISON-ST., A FIRST-CLASS steward. None other need apply. Best of references required.

WANTED—SIX GOOD WAITERS AT BURCKY & MILAN'S restaurant, 167 and 169 East Madison-st.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN WITH SMALL cash capital for an easy business; one averaged $7.50 per day last week; one made $9 on Tuesday; another $14 on Wednesday. Call or send 50 cents for sample. Address A. RAY, 25 and 27 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TEN GOOD MEN; CAN MAKE FROM $2 to $5 per day; honorable business. Call, or address, BANGS & CO., Vermont Block, Room 20, Fifth-av.

WANTED—100 WOOD-CHOPPERS FOR INDIANA and Ohio; also 25 Scandinavian farm-hands. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—200 WOOD-CHOPPERS FOR INDIANA and Michigan; 2,000 railroad laborers and mechanics for Texas; 10 farm hands. ANGELL & COAKER, 31 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—25 FIRST-CLASS TRACK-LAYERS; good wages and company work; entirely free fare. Apply to the Chicago Emigration Bureau, 210 South Water-st. and 20 North Canal.

WANTED—A BOY WHO FULLY UNDERSTANDS feeding cylinder press; none other need apply. BULLETIN PRINTING CO., southwest corner Clark and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—A STOUT BOY TO WORK IN BOOK-bindery, one that has had experience. BRYANT, WALKERLING & CO., 220 East Lake-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on or address JONES & CO., 169 West Madison-st. Big inducements offered to good, live men.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO LIGHT CHAMBER work and to assist in the care of children. Apply from 10 to 12 at 1089 Indiana-av.

WANTED—GIRL THAT CAN COOK, WASH, AND iron, either German, Swede, or Norwegian that can speak English. Apply at 435 West Washington-st., with references.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work. German, Norwegian, or Swede preferred. Apply immediately at 686 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK; small family. Apply at 49 North Ann-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron, at 832 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GIRL, IN FAMILY OF TWO; MUST come well recommended. At 1436 Prairie-av.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS—ONE AS COOK and one for dining-room at boarding-house. 245 Kinzie-st., near State.

WANTED—AT MRS. BATES' OFFICE, 10 PECK-court, girls to go to Oak Park, Riverside, and Kenwood, to work in first-class families.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral work in a family of three. Apply at 13 Union-av., second street south of Thirty-ninth-st. and second house west of Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO UP-STAIRS work and take care of children (not infants). Apply Wednesday at 1156 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work in a private family that resides at Maywood; a comfortable house and good wages. Apply at store 166 South Clark-st. this afternoon.

WANTED—25 SCRUB GIRLS TO CLEAN NEW Sherman House, corner Randolph and Clark-sts. Inquire at the House for MR. BALDWIN.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO LIGHT HOUSEWORK in a small family. Apply at 131 Lytle-st., between Taylor and Twelfth.

WANTED—2 OR 3 GIRLS FOR DISH PANTRY. Apply at BUSH'S Dining Rooms, northwest corner Lake and State-sts.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS OF EVERY NATIONality, for the best of families in all parts of the city. Also, a cook and second girl for the country, at Mrs. WHITTAKER'S, 265 East Chicago-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DISH WASHER at KUHNS' Restaurant, 145 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—AT 217 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST., A good German, Swede, or Norwegian girl to cook, wash, and iron in a private family. Apply immediately.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron. Apply at No. 29 Indiana-av., fourth house south of Thirteenth-st.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN OR SWEDE GIRL TO do work for family of four. Good home for right one. References. 58 Myrick-av.

WANTED—WOMAN TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work in a small family. Apply at Room 13 Methodist Church Block.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN TO DO GENeral housework for family of three. Reference required. Apply at 126 Twenty-first-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron, at 55 East Kinzie-st., P. Carpenter's restaurant.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work, at 306 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work, at 72 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at No. 22 Indiana-av., north of Thirteenth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Come prepared to stay, 326 West Madison-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR KITCHEN and dining-room work in boarding-house; good reference required; no Irish need apply. 24 Bishop-court.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—BY READE, BREWSTER & CO., 3 good female book compositors. Inquire at 162 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—WET-NURSE, AT 440 WEST WASHington-st.

WANTED—$500 TO INVEST IN A FIRST-CLASS restaurant; will give board as interest for amount loaned, and good security. Address U 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, ONE second cook, one third cook, one roast cook. References required and good salary paid. Apply at 121 Twenty-second-st., up stairs. (Barber shop.) S. PAPPALARDO.

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS FEMALE BOOK-keeper; quick and correct in all office work. Address, with reference, O 93, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

CHICAGO SPIRIT ROOMS, 241 WEST MADISON-st.—Miss Mary Shaw, the wonderful trance, business, clairvoyant, writing and test, tells of business, marriages, journeys, law suits, lost and stolen property; reveals past, present, and future events.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAME MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property, or anything you wish to know. Cure fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaint, ague, catarrh. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 261 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

MADAME PARIS, THE WONDERFUL GYPSY, late of New York. Consultation 10 a. m. to 9 p. m., Sundays excepted; fee 50 cents. No gentlemen admitted. 249 West Madison-st., Room 45.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, ASsistant, entry clerk, or in similar capacity, by a gentleman having experience and being of solid habits; willing to be useful to his employer. Address Z 89, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A retail drug store to learn the business; has for a number of years been employed in a wholesale drug house; speaks English and German; best of references furnished. Address J W, 325 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS assistant bookkeeper; best of references given. Address G B M, 541 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A drug store to learn the business, and will work cheap. Address W. G. FREEMAN, 139 Fourth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man as general clerk in a wholesale house or railroad office; has had five years' experience in railroading. Address B 15, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WISHES a situation as first-class merchant tailor cutter in the city or a short distance from the city. Good references. Inquire 486 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A FIRST-CLASS miller and stoneman. Address, or apply, J. SEARS, 73 West VanBuren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO MERCHANT TAILORS—I always was an enemy of self praise; call and judge by my patterns if you want a cutter. A. ALBERT, 330 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED cutter; good references can be given. Address CHARLES COMPAING, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, first-class groom and coachman, in private family; good recommendations if required where last employed. Please call on or address DENIS MURPHY, 481 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED — AS COACHMAN OR teamster; has good city references. Address N M, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN PRIvate family by a young man (English) who will make himself generally useful; best of city references. Address O 98, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY AN ENERGETIC young Scotchman, conversant with the care of live stock and fast horses, as coachman in private family. 69 West Randolph-st., Room 2.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN 40 YEARS OF age, as traveling salesman for a wholesale drug house; has had 25 years' experience in the drug trade. Address O N P, 175 South Water-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE colored boys; willing to do most any kind of work. Call for two days, or address 261 Third-av., between Taylor and Twelfth.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work in small family. Apply at 728 Indiana-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls in a private family; one for kitchen work, and the other for second work. References given if required. Inquire at 435 West Harrison-st. for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD RESPECTAble girl to do second work or general housework in a small family. Call at No. 376 Archer-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 HOTEL AND 2 boarding-house cooks, 3 girls in laundry, and 100 general housework girls; all with references from last employers. Call to-day, Star Employment Office, 128 West Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO do second work and sew, or take care of children, in a private family. Address to-day, 473 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN wishes a place as cook. Can be seen for three days at No. 663 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES AND BOARDing-houses in want of help can be carefully and successfully supplied at MRS. WHITTAKER'S, 265 East Chicago-av.

Seamstresses.

SITUATIONS WANTED—TWO FASHIONABLE dressmakers from the East desire situations as forewomen or engagements by the day or week; bridal outfits a specialty; 10 years' experience. 301 West Lake-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY A young widow lady; willing to make herself generally useful; has a little girl 8 years of age. First-class references given. Address Z 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY a young widow lady; bachelor or widower preferred. Those wanting a servant need not answer Mrs. H. Address, or call at No. 300 Burnside-st., in basement.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED middle-aged lady as nurse; can give good references. Address 1368 State-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ATTENTION, LADIES—NOW IS YOUR TIME. WE will cut and fit free of charge, to test our system of dress-cutting. Dressmakers, agents, and seamstresses, are particularly invited to call and investigate. Room 7, No. 287 West Madison-st.

A WIDOW LADY OF REFINEMENT WISHES TO meet a gentleman of honor who would assist her in furnishing a house; and who would take room in part payment, or a mortgage on the goods. Address A 44, Tribune office.

CASH PAID FOR OLD, BROKEN ALSO GOOD watches, jewelry, pistols; old gold and silver. At BARTLETT'S, 208 East Madison-st.

DRS. M. A. AMPHLETT AND E. B. JOHNSON, Eclectic and Magnetic Physicians, will treat all diseases at their office on Randolph-st., No. 275, up stairs, first door. Cancers, felons, and old sores of all kinds cured in the shortest possible time. Consultation free. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 11 m., and 1 p. m. to 5 p. m.

JOHN GARETTI, FRESCO PAINTER—PUBLIC buildings and private residences decorated in every style; first-class references given. Office: Room 28, Otis Block, LaSalle-st.

NOTICE—THE AGENCY FOR J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., school and subscription books, has removed to Room 1, No. 159 South Clark-st., where they will be happy to see any of their patrons or parties desirous of obtaining any of their publications.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS—BIDS WANTED—TO erect a frame building 22x127 feet, two stories. Apply at LOFT & BURNHAM'S planing mill, corner Throop and Twenty-second-sts.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR LAW, MEDICAL, and private libraries, and single volumes, old magazines, music, pictures. Call or address the old standard cheap book-stores, CHAPIN BROS., 214 East Madison-st., or 50 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—EVERY LADY AND GENTLEMAN TO know Drs. Brown have removed their Turkish or Thermal Baths to 256 Michigan-av. Now in splendid running order.

WANTED—$500 WORTH OF DRY GOODS, TO put on the other side of a stationery store, doing good business. Address O 96, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTIES TO THROW UP STREETS in new subdivision, very desirably located, and take lots at low price in payment, or part pay. Address K 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW MORE FAMILIES FOR THE Army and Navy Colony to settle on free homesteads in Southern Dakota; fine, healthy climate, rich productive soil, no irrigation required. Every member gets two town lots and 160 acres of land and reduced fare. This is the best chance ever offered to settlers. Membership, $25. H. B. STEVENS, Secretary, 157 Fifth-av.

WANTED—ALL KINDS OF GOOD PATENT rights at 119 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF MEANS TO engage, or to become a partner in some first-class business, grocery and commission preferred; or some other business, if suited, somewhere on the South Side, between the river and Madison-st.; it must be a legitimate, paying business; none but a substantial party need answer; state full particulars. Address Box 132 Chicago P. O.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH SOME CAPITAL TO go into the mercantile business in Minnesota. Address N 39, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—$40,000—AN ACTIVE PARTner in New York, for the lard oil pressing and refining factorage; domestic and export trade; facilities and acquaintance established; business of long standing; associating with equal capital, and to take place of retiring partner. Connections with a Western house preferred, backing by "special" a good business man as above. None but principals need address. Box 1323, New York.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE BOOT AND SHOE business with from $500 to $1,000, to go a short distance in the country. Address A 41, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A SMALL CAPITAL in a light and good paying business. Address O 94, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $400, IN A WELL-established business, which will support two families, and with the help of a live man, can be rapidly increased. 116 West Washington-st., Room 38.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $20,000 TO $30,000 TO join with part of an old and well-established firm of this city in the wholesale and retail lumber trade. Address N 93, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 IN AN ESTABlished manufacturing business; profits large. J. E. KIMBALL, 126 Dearborn-st., Room 10.

PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE OR SPECIAL—with $20,000, in the most profitable established manufacturing business in the West; 50 per cent per annum profit guaranteed; 100 per cent will probably be made. Address U 45, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL 21 VOLUMES WAVERLY novels, beautifully bound, for $16.
Shakespeare's works, 3 vols. beautifully bound and illustrated, for $18.
Chambers' Encyclopedia, 10 vols. beautifully bound, for $60.
Apply at Room 3, 143 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A STEAM CANAL BOAT; FULL CApacity; stone deck; in perfect running order, at a great bargain. G. P. BAY, 30 Rucker-st.

FOR SALE—WE WILL SELL CHEAP ABOUT 70 feet of counter; also, a rack for holding patterns. HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO., 953 State-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS TICKET TO ST. Louis, at a discount. Inquire in store 126 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ONE MEDIUM-SIZED HALL'S SAFE, nearly new; also, office desks and 100 feet of office railing, cheap. E. E. RYAN & CO., 22 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—BANK-COUNTER, WITH GLASS railing, at a great bargain. C. F. W. JUNGE, Treasurer Chicago Savings Institution, northwest corner of Dearborn and Madison-sts.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—T S. WHERE WILL A LETTER reach you? Or appoint a place of meeting through Tribune Wednesday.

PERSONAL—IF THE YOUNG, HANDSOME LADY, who, in company with three other young ladies, entered the 5:30 Canal-st. bus, on Kinzie-st., Sunday evening, wishes to form an acquaintance with gentleman who gave her his seat and who got off on corner of Canal and Randolph-sts., she may address U 85, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—THE GENTLEMAN WHO SAW LADY on train from Pittsburgh, and this morning in company with another lady, corner Canal and Madison-sts., would be delighted with an interview. Please address ADMIRER, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—AN ORDER ON A FIRST-CLASS piano-house for a new piano. Order worth $325; will sell for $290. Inquire in store 126 Dearborn-st.

PIANOS TO RENT—AND FOR SALE. RENTING a specialty. Do not rent to go out of the city. WM. R. PROSSER, 434 Wabash-av.

FOREIGN.

Chaotic Condition of the Spanish Republic.

What the Carlist Bands are Doing in the North.

The Speaker of the Manitoba Legislature Tarred by a Mob.

SPAIN.

PARIS, March 10.—A dispatch from Bayonne says that the Carlists in the Spanish province of Guipuzcoa have cut the railway and burned several stations between San Sebastian and Irun. Travel between those towns is entirely suspended. Bands of insurgents are threatening Irun, and it is feared that the town will fall into their hands.

A letter from Madrid, dated Saturday, says it is reported that two of the provinces of Spain have threatened to discontinue their recognition of the authority of the Government of Madrid if the Assembly is not dissolved. It is also reported that threats have been made by the authorities of Catalonia to declare the independence of that province.

MADRID, March 10.—Senor Pi y Margall, Minister of the Interior, presides over the Ministerial Council in the absence of Senor Figueras.

The Radical Deputies from Andalusia have called a meeting of all the Andalusian Deputies in the Assembly, to consider the proposition for setting up a Federal State government in Andalusia, based on free trade and free ports.

The Federalists are organizing a revolutionary central committee in Madrid.

The irreconcilables have made attempts to seduce the troops of the garrison from their loyalty to the Government, but without success.

CANADA.

TORONTO, Ont., March 10.—A special from Fort Garry, Manitoba, says: Immense excitement prevails in Winnipeg, owing to the fact that it was sought to pass a bill through the Legislature which would have let the Hudson Bay Company and other landed proprietors off with the payment of one-third the usual taxation. On the 3d an indignation meeting was held. A committee was appointed to plead at the bar of the House, whither they were followed by 400 people. The bill was ultimately thrown out on a technicality by the ruling of the Speaker. He was decoyed from his house at midnight by a mob, supposed to be employes of the Hudson Bay Company, who administered a coat of tar. The Government has offered a reward for the conviction of the perpetrators. Fearing other breaches of the peace, a military guard was placed over the Parliament House.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, March 10.—Senator McPherson, President of the Inter-Oceanic Railway, has always been a supporter of the Ottawa Government, and only now threatens opposition. Other deflections from the Government party are mentioned. The Government organs are writing him down. His name had been previously mentioned as successor to Lieut.-Gov. Howland. Getting this position might quiet him.

The Liberal party of Ontario and the Eastern Provinces are now united, under the leadership of Alexander Mackenzie, by formal motion. Edward Blake positively declined the acceptance at present.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 10.—The Prince Edward delegates have left for home.

A telegram from Pearlottestown states that the Government there has dissolved the Legislature, and gone to the country on the confederation question.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, March 10.—Prince Bismarck made a powerful speech to-day in the Upper House of the Prussian Diet in support of the bill limiting the power of the Roman Catholic clergy.

DETROIT.

Protest Against the Park Bill Pending in the Legislature.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, March 10.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the Young Men's Hall this evening, to protest against the bill for a Detroit public park, now pending in the State Senate. Twelve hundred people were present, including many leading citizens. Mayor Moffatt presided, with fifty Vice-Presidents, among whom are E. B. Ward, ex-Gov. Baldwin, ex-Mayor Wheaton, Duncan Stewart, and C. M. Garrison. Speeches were made by Duncan Stewart, Avery Pond, J. Logan Chipman, and Luther Beecher. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the Park bill is an unjustifiable infringement upon the ancient rights and privileges of the freemen of Detroit; condemning the attempt of certain citizens to lobby this bill through the Legislature, and respectfully protesting and remonstrating against its passage. A Committee of Fifteen was appointed to take the protest to Lansing to-morrow. Among the committee are ex-Gov. Baldwin, Luther Beecher, H M. Cheever, Wm. Foxen, Ald. Hough, and John Gibson.

PHILADELPHIA.

Counterfeiters Incarcerated—A Shiphouse Blown Down—Miraculous Escape of Twenty-five Men.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—The counterfeiters arrested Saturday were before the United States Commissioner to-day. Reinhardt was committed in default of $18,000, and Abrahams and Weisner each $9,000 bail. Andrew Moulton waived a hearing and was required to give bail.

The extensive shiphouse of Wood, Diatague & Cos.'s shipyard, Kaighus Point, New Jersey, was blown down this morning, during a heavy gale. Twenty-five men were employed on a vessel in the lower part of the house, but the wind was so strong that it carried the wreck away from them and the vessel. None of the men were injured. Loss, $15,000.

Accident to a Circus.

LOUISVILLE, March 10.—An accident occurred to the tent of the Great Eastern Circus to-day which at first was thought to be very serious. A high wind was blowing, and one of the poles fell, striking two lads, one of whom was slightly injured. The other, named Frank Sparks, 13 years old, was so badly injured that he died in about two hours. There was great excitement for a few minutes, and a partial stampede, during which several were slightly bruised and scratched, but the managers promptly checked the movement of the audience, most of whom quieted down, till the seats were lowered and the side canvas lifted, allowing free egress. In the first rush the canvas was cut in several places by escaping men. No other serious damage is ascertained. The town was wild for an hour over grossly exaggerated reports.

A Horrid Spree.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., March 10.—At Columbus Junction, Iowa, on Saturday night, a man named Diller went to a druggist and bought some alcohol, which a party with Diller drank. Two of the party, one a boy named Milhorn, fell overboard while crossing a stream on their way home, but were rescued. Diller put the boy in a buggy and drove him home. When he arrived the boy was dead. Two of the other men commenced to fight. One was knocked down, when he got up and started for town. He rode so fast his horse dropped dead, falling on the rider. The man is not expected to live. The Coroner's jury found Diller guilty, and it only remains to be proved that Diller gave the boy the liquor to send him to the State's Prison.

Troubles in the Carpet Trade.

NEW YORK, March 10.—It is reported from Philadelphia that the carpet trade is very seriously affected. Manufacturers are unable to effect sales or procure advances on their New York consignments. Many firms contemplate suspending, and a general weavers' strike there is apprehended. Other labor organizations have been secretly holding meetings, and it is expected that a strike will take place at an early date.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Our Clinton (Iowa) special says: A few more days warm weather, and the ice in the Mississippi River must give way. The river has risen three feet and is still rising. When the ice goes much damage is feared on account of its extraordinary thickness.

Ellen Fitzgibbons, aged 64 years, and Joe Ryan, 67, of Nashville, were run over, yesterday, by the truck of a hook and ladder company, and very seriously wounded. The truck was on its way to a fire, and running rapidly. The fire involved a loss of $1,500.

Information from Laurens County, S. C., shows that the reports of a Ku-Klux outrage having been committed there were erroneous. There was only a row between two drunken men.

An Omaha dispatch says that the ice was going out of the Missouri River yesterday, and but little rise of water. About 1,000 feet of the wagon road of the bridge across Loup Fork, at Columbus, was carried away by ice yesterday morning.

There was a terrible wind-storm at Chillicothe, O., on Sunday. It blew off the roofs of several buildings, and from all over the country came reports of fences, barns, and sheds blown down. The roof of the Presbyterian Church at Kingston was blown off; damage, $2,000.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

INDIANA.

SENATE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 10.—This was the last day of the session, and unfinished business, except the passage of bills, was closed up as far as practicable.

The Senate adopted a resolution of thanks to the Lieutenant-Governor for the honest, faithful, and impartial conduct of the business of the Senate that had characterized his discharge of the duties of presiding officer.

The Joint Committee, to whom had been referred the books, vouchers, and reports of the Superintendent of Indiana Soldiers' and Seamen's Orphans' Home, reported all correct.

A message was received from the Governor, returning Senate bill No. 74, to legalize the acts of County Commissioners in certain cases, with his objections.

The Senate joint resolution No. 16, in reference to the conduct of suits against railroad corporations on behalf of the State, by the Attorney-General, was returned from the House, with the amendment providing for the dismissal of such suits on the direction, in writing, of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, which was concurred in.

A resolution was adopted, authorizing Senator Wadge to accompany the Attorney-General to Springfield, Ill., and look after the interests of the State in connection with the Calumet Dam matter, and to draw for his expenses a sum not to exceed $50.

A concurrent resolution was adopted appointing a committee of three from the Senate, and the same number from the House, to procure plans for a new State Capitol, and authorizing them to offer $2,000 premium for the same, $1,000 for the best, $600 for the second best, and $400 for the third best, and report the same to the next General Assembly.

The Secretary of the Senate was directed to collect the petitions for remonstrances against the Temperance law the number who petitioned for and against, to be spread upon the journals under the heads of the counties from whence they came.

The House joint resolution providing for amendments to the Constitution was taken up, considered, and, with some amendments, were adopted.

The House joint resolution authorizing the Commissioners of the House of Refuge to expend, in improving the buildings of the House of Refuge, any sums left after the payment of the sums appropriated by the General Appropriation bill for the years 1873 and 1874, was laid on the table.

A concurrent resolution was adopted pledging the faith of the State to the payment of the sum that may be expended under the resolution authorizing the Governor, Secretary, and Auditor of State, with the advice of the Superintendent of the Insane Asylum, to take the necessary steps for the erection of an additional asylum for the insane on the grounds now occupied for that purpose, at a cost not to exceed $500,000, and that the same officers be authorized to complete the Reformatory Institution for Women and Girls for the temporary use of the insane people of the State, at a cost not to exceed $10,000.

A committee was appointed to wait on the Governor, who reported that he had no further recommendations to make to the Senate.

The Senate then adjourned *sine die*.

HOUSE.

A joint resolution was adopted to amend the fourth section of Article 2 of the Constitution, to read as follows: "All general elections shall be held on the second Tuesday of November, and all officers shall then be elected, unless otherwise provided by law."

The vote on a joint resolution against capital punishment resulted in a tie—33 for, 33 against.

A resolution to bring the reputed editor of the *Sentinel* before the House to answer for a gross breach of privilege in charging corruption upon the Speaker and the House in reference to the Printing bill, was offered and then withdrawn, upon the ground that the House possessed no authority to arrest a person for charges made outside of the House.

A proposition, offered to amend the Constitution so as to take the sense of the women of the State upon the subject of woman suffrage, was laid upon the table.

Certain amendments to the Constitution, passed upon Saturday, were called up to be voted on as a whole, and they were adopted.

A joint resolution to amend the Constitution so as to declare railroads public highways, and requiring legislation for the regulation of freight and passenger traffic, failed for want of a constitutional majority.

A resolution was adopted censuring the *Sentinel* for a wanton attack upon the integrity of the Speaker and members of the House, in an article published to-day on the subject of public printing.

A vote of thanks to the Speaker, for the able and impartial discharge of his duties, was unanimously passed.

The Senate concurrent resolution in regard to the Calumet Dam was adopted.

The Senate concurrent resolution in regard to procuring plans for a State-House was concurred in.

The Speaker reported that he had drawn warrants for the pay of members, aggregating $64,095.

The Senate amendments to the joint resolution providing amendments to the Constitution were concurred in.

The Senate resolution to provide for the insane was laid on the table.

The Speaker then adjourned the House sine die.

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, MICH., March 10.—The Legislature held an evening session. The Senate passed a bill making all persons encouraging bull, bear, dog, and cock-fighting, and all persons training animals for fighting, guilty of misdemeanor. In the House, a remonstrance was introduced against a bill removing the limitations on the legal rate of interest. The House Committee on Public Health favored the bill authorizing townships to pay the expenses of preventing the spread of small-pox, the regulation of the transportation of nitro-glycerine, and other explosives; requiring the printing of antidotes on packages, etc., containing poison; forbidding the practice of dentistry, except by those who have diplomas and certificates of five years' experience. Bills passed, giving the State Commissioner of Insurance a salary of $2,000, and authorizing the consolidation of the two Library Associations of East Saginaw.

There was a long debate in the Senate on the bill requiring the Treasurers of the State Boards to pay the interest to the State on the money in their hands. No conclusion was reached.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., March 10.—In the Assembly to-night, Mr. Barron, calling Mr. Kelsey to the chair, moved to make the North Wisconsin Railway bill the special order at 10:15 a. m., the St. Paul bill being the special order at 11 a. m. This was opposed by Mr. Palmer, who moved to amend by making 2 p. m. the time, which was carried—50 to 41, and the motion thus amended was carried—47 to 46.

Mr. Davis made a report for the majority of the Select Committee on the bill for the construction of the road by the State, opposing the conferring of the grant on any company now existing, and asking further time to perfect a scheme for disposing of the grant, which was granted.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., March 10.—Most of the time of the House this afternoon was occupied in discussing a resolution to censure the Ohio Members of Congress, who voted for the retractive salary bill.

A motion made by Mr. Hoag, Democrat, to amend the resolution so as to censure President Grant for signing and approving the bill, called out an earnest discussion, but it was finally lost by a vote of 24 yeas to 52 nays.

After slight filibustering the resolution was adopted—yeas, 74; nays, 6. Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Follis, Babcock, and Breckinridge, Republicans, and Messrs. Corcoran, Leland, and Powell, Democrats.

In the Senate bills were introduced to so amend the municipal code as to provide that villages of 300 inhabitants may be incorporated; also, a bill to authorize a levy of a special tax to maintain free turnpikes by a vote of the people.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, March 10.—In the Assembly, to-night, a resolution was adopted restraining the Erie Company from paying the dividend on all fraudulently issued stock, and appointing a committee to investigate the matter.

Linda Gilbert in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—The County Jail library, which Miss Linda Gilbert, of Chicago, has been gathering together for the past five months, was formally dedicated at the jail to-night. Speeches were made by the Revs. Drs. Holland and Burlingham; Rev. Father O'Reilly; Judge Cullen, of the Police Court; ex-Mayor Cole, and others, all of whom were lavish in praise of Miss Gilbert for the energy, persistency, and philanthropic spirit she has manifested in this work. The gentlemen also addressed words of cheer and encouragement to the prisoners in the jail. The library consists of 1,800 volumes, embracing books of almost every character. It is Miss Gilbert's purpose to establish similar libraries in other cities of the country.

"FROM MONAD TO MAN."

Lecture by Prof. Morse, of Bowdoin College, at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, Last Evening.

Prof. Morse, of Bowdoin College, lectured at at the Michigan avenue Baptist Church last evening. A large number of intelligent people were present, anxious to understand all the gradations between the "monad and the man." A report of the lecture must of necessity be descriptive, rather than a sketch in detail of the speaker's remarks. Prof. Morse began by saying that he had always found a great difficulty in presenting his subject in a connected form, on account of the great variety of topics involved. Between 300,000 and 400,000 species of animals have been described, and a general view would be entirely out of the question, except for the possibilities of grouping and classification. It has been said that Prof. Agassiz has the power of reproducing a fish in its exact shape from a single scale. This is but partially true. He can produce a figure having some general resemblance, but by no means exactly the same in appearance. Any person has the power to combine from a small portion when the special fitness of the solitary part is manifest from its shape.

From this point the lecturer leaped at once into the heart of his subject, commencing with the lower forms of animal life, almost at what Huxley calls the "protoplasm." The different forms were drawn deftly upon a blackboard, behind him, as he proceeded. There is but one route from the monad to the man, for the scientist, whether he be a follower of Darwin, or a believer in special creation. So Prof. Morse began with the lower forms of beings, mentioning in succession, the jelly-fish, shell-fish, and the cuttle-fish. In regard to the last, he said that Victor Hugo in his "Toilers of the Sea," instead of the cuttle-fish, had described the polyp, obtaining his knowledge, as most literary men obtain their knowledge of scientific matters, from some encyclopædic source. He had accidentally fallen upon the wrong description, and had really made no less than seventeen blunders, several of the worst of which the lecturer specified.

Thence he passed to crustaceans, describing the lobster minutely, and afterwards spoke seriatim of vertebrates, commencing with fishes and reptiles, and ending with the monkey, and with man. He showed, as well, perhaps, as could be shown in so brief a period, how one kind seems to lap over on to another kind, and how the gradual progress of animal life up to man had, there seemed to be, an ebb and flow, by which it was regulated. Mention was made of the bird with teeth, recently found in Kansas. Occasional allusions to winged fishes, the whale, which is, of course, as everybody knows, a mammal, and rudimentary arms and legs in animals, and various similar things, suggested, accordingly, a leaning toward Darwinism.

At the close, however, he found a wide interval between the man and the monkey, and expressed the opinion that all improvement now is rather in mental ability and processes, rather than in bodily structure.

The lecture was destitute of theories, except those of a special and limited kind. It was a brief, simple *expose* of a subject boundless in extent, and marvelously complicated in its nature, which served to while away a pleasant hour for the unscientific, but was necessarily exceedingly unsatisfactory to those who have passed over the same ground with any one of the many profound writers who are now turning their attention to the origin of the species. The audience were kept in good humor by witty sallies of the speaker, and applause and laughter were frequent.

VIEWS OF A REVOLUTIONIST.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I find this suggestive text in an editorial of THE TRIBUNE, to-day:

> Our belief is, that the Republican party will hold together and be victorious, however rotten it may be, so long as the Democratic party holds together—and no longer.

Now, what are the facts: A well-sustained belief that the Democratic party was purposely managed, in 1868, by August Belmont and others, to procure Republican success. Every evidence that Democratic leaders sought in secret, or labored openly, for Grant's re-election, in 1872. The notorious fact that Democrats and Republicans have been sharers in spoils,—Credit Mobilier and otherwise; that Democrats and Republicans were equally interested in smothering Congressional investigation, unless, perchance, the whole (or greater) blame could be by one side laid on the other. The record of votes on increased pay, showing that Democrats took their full responsibility therein. A Democratic success now would but continue the present spoils-gathering, in which Republicans would then be, as Democrats are, the sharers. Between the two it is share and share alike, and a Hobson's choice for the people.

Now, what must the people do? A platform of merely negative action, rebuking the scoundrels, and telling them they shall steal no more; a platform of merely Constitutional standards, to which our law-givers are invited to return; in short, a platform which permits the thieves to walk off with and enjoy their plunder,—will encourage no hope of Reform, much less of success. What platform of negative action ever commanded votes?

The People demand, and must take, Positive Action. The time demands it. The hour is propitious for it. That Positive Action must be on a platform—Revolutionary in its every word and intent—something like this:

First—The sweeping, absolute, and final confiscation of all private or corporate estates, real and personal, into which have entered public plunder, corrupting the whole.

Second—That Congressmen and Legislators who have voted to themselves, and to their confederates in crime, this year, or within ten years, any sums of money out of the Treasury, directly or indirectly, as increased pay, as subsidies, or in settlement of corrupt claims, shall be under the censure of confiscation *and* banishment. We may as well begin to get rid of the scoundrels.

Third—That the Nation assume control of all vested rights; control of the entire railroad system and of the telegraph,—so far, at least, as to make them subjects of law, and obedient to it.

Fourth—That the Nation shall have a Government with powers and duties simplified to the demands of a National life and National honor; with a visible responsibility somewhere, in place of the invisible responsibility of "Party," or the "bad men" of a party.

This people has grown to 40,000,000, with political, social, and business interests co-extensive with the whole and common to the whole. We may as well, therefore, dispense with thirty-seven petty manufactories of law; with thirty-seven different rules of practice; with thirty-seven different benches of justiciary, whose decision are never in harmony, and rarely ever entitled to respect. We should have a National Government, equal to every demand upon the exercise of its powers, and possessed of a prominence and a dignity that shall call to itself the eyes of the whole people and command their confidence. A King! Never! But a National Assembly, and an Administration responsible to it.

This is Revolutionary. So have been called a good many other movements that have made tyrants tremble and corruptionists hunt their holes. And the time was when those other revolutionary movements found a first voice as feeble as this,—uttered, it may be, in a less encouraging hour. The Revolution of 1776 did not begin that year, nor the French Revolution in 1789. The Revolution in America has begun, disown or resist it however you may. It will go forward, over or through all obstacles. It may be bloody or bloodless, as they shall decide who now hold the people by the throat. One thing is more certain than all or anything else, viz.: the great corporations, the individuals high in public life, the cliques of whatever degree, who have been or are now plundering the people, are to be terribly punished. They have been "laying up wrath against a day of wrath."

If a name shall be wanted for this movement, call it Treason, if you like, but know this: that the country must first be Pure, then Peaceable. We have had enough of Party names. Let us call ourselves "The Men of the Revolution."

DANTON.

CHICAGO, March 10, 1873.

Railroad Accident.

CINCINNATI, O., March 10.—Passengers who arrived in this city this afternoon on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad report an accident on that road at 3 o'clock this morning, between Lafayette and Indianapolis. In consequence of a broken rail, one of the sleeping-coaches was thrown with great violence to the ground. Although the train was running at twenty-five miles per hour, none of the passengers were injured beyond inconsiderable bruises.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OLE BULL CONCERT.

The first of the two Ole Bull concerts was given at Central Hall last evening to an audience of fair numbers. It did not compare favorably with the crowds that greeted the return of the celebrated violinist in Farwell Hall, some four or five years ago; but this was scarcely to be expected. Mr. Bull has now become a permanent feature of America; has been generous in the number of his entertainments; in a word, has ceased to be a novelty, while he still remains a celebrity. Moreover, Chicago now demands something more than solo concerts, which will be patronized only upon the appearance of some rare attraction, and then only under protest. Even Rubinstein has had to test something of the sort, though he will find, by the large numbers that will greet his appearance in connection with Theodore Thomas' Orchestra, that it was from no lack of appreciating his genius, but on account of the kind of entertainment he presented.

Ole Bull has changed but little in personal appearance, having the same graceful dignity and uniform politeness which have always rendered his presence so pleasant. His playing seemed to be less remarkable than formerly,—perhaps on account of its having been heard so much, perhaps because, since the time of his earlier American successes, we have had many violinists possessed of distinctive, talent quite as remarkable in their way as those of OleBull. His playing of an arrangement of an aria from Bellini's opera of "Romeo and Juliet" called out an encore, to which he responded with "Home, Sweet Home." The demand for encores thus early begun was probably kept up throughout the programme. Miss Graziella Ridgway was also the recipient of favors, and is certainly a pleasing concert singer, with a voice of still greater resources than have yet been developed. Signor Ferranti, who was a former favorite, and deserved his honors, was scarcely recognized, so thoroughly has the average Chicago audience changed within a few years. He sang with as much good humor as ever, and it is a wonder that he has figured in none of the opera troupes that have traveled through the country. The pianist served merely to play accompaniments and fill up. The troupe is compactly organized, and a very good one for the smaller cities. It can scarcely hope to draw largely in Chicago, though those fond of chamber concerts would perhaps be pleased with it.

The second and last concert will be given this evening at Central Hall with the following programme:

PART I.

1. Piano Solo, "God Save the Queen,"......Gottschalk
Mr. Joseph Hart Denck.
2. Largo al Factotum, "Barbiere di Seviglia,"..Rossini
Signor Ferranti.
3. Violin solo, "Nightingale,"..........Ole Bull
Ole Bull.
4. Cavatina, "Rigoletto,"..........Verdi
Miss Graziella Ridgway.
5. Violin Solo, "Allegro Maestoso,"..........Paganini
Ole Bull.

PART II.

1. Piano Solo, "Whispering Wind,"......Wollenhaupt
Mr. Joseph Hart Denck.
2. Ballad, "Waiting,"..........Milliard
Miss Graziella Ridgway.
3. Tarantella, "Neopolitana,"..........Rossini
Signor Ferranti.
4. Violin Solo, Recitative and "Carnival of Venice,"..........Ole Bull
Ole Bull.
5. Duett, "Don Pasquale,"..........Donizetti
Miss Ridgway and Signor Ferranti.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

A large and fine-looking audience greeted Mr. Booth last evening at McVicker's. The play of "Hamlet" was given, with unusually fine stage mountings, costumes, and appointments, and with as effective a distribution of characters as the Shakspearean tragedies are wont to receive at the average run of theatres. Mr. Booth's *Hamlet* is too well known as a scholarly and finished impersonation to call for extended or detailed comment. It is what it was when last he played the part in Chicago—there being little change of any kind to be noted—an elaborate stage study, a carefully-considered, thoroughly digested representation, and one on the merits or demerits of which Mr. Booth is most willing to base his reputation as an actor. He brings to his treatment of the character a greater degree of studious application, and a more extended experience therein, than to any other in his repertory; and, in consequence, his *Hamlet* is the touchstone of his genius and ability. There may be other *roles* more free from suggestions of criticism, but if so it is because they are less difficult and exacting, and so less productive of faults. Not to have seen Mr. Booth in "Hamlet" is to have missed a genuine dramatic and intellectual treat, and the continuance of the play throughout the week will doubtless prove advantageous, both to the management and the public. The lateness of the hour prevents a more extended notice of Mr. Booth's performance in particular, or that of the company in general.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

Miss Phillis Glover and Miss Sidney Cowell, the new acquisitions to the company at Hooley's Opera House, have arrived in the city, and will make their respective obeisances for the first time this evening in Bartley Campbell's interesting play of "Peril, or Love at Long Branch," which has been prepared under the personal supervision of the author, and has, we are assured, been placed upon the stage in a style of elegance even surpassing that which has heretofore characterized and signalized the production of new pieces at Hooley's.

MYER'S OPERA HOUSE.

The audience at this place of amusement last evening was one of the largest since the opening of the house. The programme for this week demands such a recognition every evening. The feature of the performance is Mr. E. Marble's musical burlesque, "Hamlet, Prince of Bridgeport," though the remaining portion of the bill is excellent, and introduces all the comic talent of the company in some specialty or other. The solo and quartet singing shows marked improvement. Several dollars a seat have been paid to hear vocal music that cannot compare with that to be heard nightly at the minstrels. Mr. Marble's "Hamlet" is a wonderful creation. It differs somewhat from the play of the same name written by a gentleman named Shakspeare, who lived several years ago. The effect of Mr. Marble's "Hamlet" upon an audience is much more agreeable than that produced by Mr. Shakspeare's, and there is just about as much common sense in it. Mr. Myers has cast the play so as to bring out the company in all its strength, which is more than the managers of regular theatres do sometimes. The solemn Cotton appears as the looney Prince. His impersonation of the character does not resemble that of Mr. Fechter or Mr. Booth to any great extent, but it is none the less enjoyable for all that. The fair *Ophelia*, who is also slightly under the weather in the matter of brains, is represented by Mr. Arlington. His conception of the character is more spirited than that of any other actress who has played it in this city. He sang the flower song very feelingly. Mr. Tyrrell's *Ghost* uttered his supernatural warning in a rich brogue, suggestive of the South of Ireland. Billy Rice gives a stirring rendition of *Laertes*. He's a good fighter. The minor characters are well taken, and made to contribute to the general fun. The music of the burlesque is composed of well-known airs and choruses. The dialogue is witty, and contains good hits at several prominent local personages. Seriously speaking, the burlesque is the best thing of the kind ever produced here, and should be seen by all who are familiar with the tragedy.

LUMBERMAN'S EXCHANGE.

The annual meeting of the Lumberman's Exchange of Chicago was held yesterday afternoon, when the officers for the ensuing year were elected, as follows:

President—A. G. Van Schaick.
Vice-President—C. B. White.
Treasurer—J. J. Borland.
Secretary—W. L. Southworth.
Board of Directors—A. G. Van Schaick, C. B. White, A. A. Carpenter, W. H. Bush, John McLaren, William Blanchard, Artemus Carter, R. K. Bickford, S. A. Irish, E. K. Hubbard, W. D. Houghtaling, M. B. Hall, and W. B. Philips.
Committee of Arbitration—M. McDonald, M. B. Hall, B. A. Loveland, E. K. Hubbard, B. L. Anderson.
Committee of Appeals—E. Crepin, J. H. Swan, W. D. Houghtaling, Artemus Carter, J. J. Borland.
Finance Committee—John McLaren, A. G. Van Schaick, W. B. Philips.
Inspection Committee—R. K. Bickford, W. Blanchard, A. A. Carpenter.

Resolutions were also passed, appropriate to the death of Evert M. Doubleday, Esq., a member of the Exchange.

Fires.

CINCINNATI, March 10.—A dispatch states that the steam tannery belonging to Armstrong & Storey, of Chillicothe, Ohio, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night—the work of an incendiary. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $11,000.

CLEVELAND, March 10.—The following insurance companies were interested in the fire at Clyde, Ohio, yesterday. Part of the losses are only partial: Underwriters, N. Y., $3,500; Franklin, Philadelphia, $4,600; Imperial, London, $7,200; Home, N. Y., $3,000; North British, $4,500; Ætna, Hartford, $2,200; Phœnix, Hartford, $7,000; Howard, N. Y., $1,000; Firemen's Dayton, $1,000; Sun, Cleveland, $10,000; North America, $3,500.

$5,000 ROBBERY.

Another Jewelry Theft.

Some time during last Sunday, a jewelry merchant named J. F. Larter, of Newark, N. J., was robbed at the Matteson House of a satchel containing, according to his statement, upwards of $5,000 worth of jewelry. The satchel was taken from his room during his absence. There was no evidence that the door had been broken open, and it is the supposition that the door was left open, thus affording easy access to the thief or thieves.

The property taken consisted principally of precious stones. There was little gold in the satchel. Mr. Larter had not taken the precaution to place the jewelry in the safe of the house, as he did not expect to remain long in the city. His room was 80, and was situated on the third floor. Every precaution had been taken by the proprietors of the house to protect the rooms from robbers, and the theft was probably committed by some one who had business dealings with Mr. Larter or was an employe of the house. Our reporter learned at an early hour this morning that the thief had been captured. There is evidently no necessity for robberies being committed at hotels if the necessary caution is taken by the owners of property. This robbery need not make travelers fear the safety of the Matteson House, for, as before remarked every precaution has been taken by the proprietors to protect the rooms.

The Greeley Statues.

From the New York Tribune.

Two distinct movements are in progress for the erection of statues in honor of the late Mr. Greeley. The one headed by the Hon. W. W. Niles, late Representative of Mr. Greeley's home in the State Legislature, contemplates the erection of a bronze statue, with suitable pedestal, either in Printing House Square or Central Park. For this, a large sum has already been raised by an organization extending throughout the country; and contributions are still daily received by Mr. Niles and by the Hon. Andrew H. Green, Controller of the City of New York, who is acting as Treasurer of the fund.

The other movement is in the hands of journeymen printers, and looks to the erection of a life-size statue of Mr. Greeley, to be cast in type-metal, and placed in Greenwood. It was in the interest of this movement that printers were recently invited to set 1,000 ems each, and forward the proceeds to the President of Typographical Union No. 6. These gentlemen now ask us to bespeak for their circular herewith given the widest circulation:

ROOMS OF N. Y. TYPO. UNION NO. 6,
No. 22 DUANE-ST., N. Y.

GENTLEMEN: In furtherance of the action of N. Y. Typographical Union No. 6, to erect a life-size statue of Horace Greeley, cast in type-metal, the Committee having the matter in charge are actively engaged in perfecting the arrangements for the completion of the statue. Having received numerous donations from gentlemen closely identified with the craft, the Committee have decided to solicit donations from the employing printers and publishers, and others either directly or indirectly connected with our profession. Donations either of old type-metal or in cash, will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged, and the names of all donors entered on the Roll of Honor to be open for inspection at the society's rooms, No. 22 Duane street.

Hoping you feel disposed to assist in our humble effort to erect this tribute to the memory of one who in life proved himself the benefactor of mankind, and whose pen was engaged actively in seeking the amelioration of the human race, we trust to hear from you at your earliest convenience. Respectfully,

J. MEYERHOFF, Chairman Statue Committee.

N. B.—Donations of type-metal should be directed to "President of New York Typographical Union No. 6, care of John G. Lightbody, No. 24 Beekman street." Donations of money should be sent to "President New York Typographical Union No. 6, No. 22 Duane street," New York City.

[Publishers of newspapers throughout the country who favor the movement are requested to print the above in full, or notice it.]

The Cass County Bonds.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—The Cass County bond case, which has been before the Court for some days past, was decided, to-day, by the restoration of the bonds to Cass County, and an award of 1 cent damages. Robert S. Stephens, of New York, Manager of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, was the principal defendant in the case. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court.

The Stack-Odara Case.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., March 10.—In the Stack-Odara case to-day Judge Gamble overruled the motion to quash the bill of complaint for want of jurisdiction. His Honor delivered a lengthy opinion, maintaining complete jurisdiction for civil tribunals, and said that the argument would take place on the merits of the controversy under the common law.

Expelled from the Ministry.

BALTIMORE, March 10.—This morning, at the annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the Committee in the case of the Rev. J. F. Clarke, White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, reported that the charge of immorality was sustained, and Clarke was expelled from the Church. The Committee in the case of Dr. Huston are taking testimony.

The Temperance Cause.

PITTSBURGH, March 10.—The ladies of Allegheny City, in favor of the temperance movement, are making preparations to effect an organization of ladies in every ward of the city, so as to enable them to work with greater efficiency in the present temperance campaign. A meeting has been called for Wednesday afternoon in each ward.

The Coal Trade.

PITTSBURGH, March 10.—A convention of coal miners operating in Washington, Fayette, and Allegheny Counties, was held to-day, at which various delegations reported great unanimity among the miners of the different works to stand firm for 5 cents a bushel for mining. On the railroad mines the miners are divided between 4 and 5 cents per bushel.

Shooting Affray.

CINCINNATI, March 10.—Last night at 7 o'clock, at Stephenson's store, Powell County, Ky., Ned in a quarrel, Bryant drew a pistol and shot John Christy through the head, killing him instantly, then mounted his horse and galloped away. He has not been heard from since. The parties had been drinking together.

St. Louis Liberals.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—The Liberal Republican County Convention met this afternoon, and, after considerable discussion, resolved to make no nomination for city officers in the election next month, but will support such candidates as best represent their views and principles.

The Freight Question.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—At a meeting of the Wholesale Grocers' Association, to-day, the Committee on Transportation was directed to inquire into the reason why the rates of transportation between Philadelphia and Chicago are higher than between Boston and Chicago.

New York State Politics.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 10.—The *Argus* will publish a table to-morrow, showing that of thirty-seven counties holding town meetings, the Democrats and Liberals carried twenty, against five last year, making a net gain on their side of eighty-three towns.

The Isle of Shoals Tragedy.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 10.—A shirt stained with blood has been taken from a vault at the house of Mr. Johnson, in this city, and identified as belonging to Wagner, who boarded there.

An Ohio Captain McHeath.

COLUMBUS, O., March 10.—James M. Hawkins, arrested some days ago, charged with bigamy, was confronted by his two wives in the Police Court to-day, and confessed his guilt. He was bound over in the sum of $1,000.

Ocean Steamship News.

LONDON, March 10.—The steamships Abyssinia, Cambria, and Wyoming have arrived out.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Arrived—Steamships Adriatic and Corinthian, from Liverpool.

Suicide of a Murderer.

SALISBURY, MD., March 10.—The body of the man who threw himself under a freight train on Saturday evening, has been identified as that of George W. Hall, the murderer of Miss Shockley,

THE HOUTVET HORROR.

Details of the Butchery on Smutty Nose Island—Annethe Lawson and Karen Crissensen Hacked to Death—Infuriated Fishermen Prevented from Lynching the Assassin by United States Marines.

Portsmouth, N. H. (March 7), Correspondence of the New York Herald.

The terrible double tragedy upon Smutty Nose Island the night before last, and the prompt apprehension of the fiendish murderer, are still subjects of excited comment. The particulars of the horrible affair as they have been developed to-day show that the only motive for this slaughter of innocent women was to gain possession of a paltry few hundred dollars which the unfortunate victims were supposed to possess. The occupants of the only house upon Smutty Nose Island were John Houtvet and wife, Ivan Crissenson, Annethe Lawson, and Miss Karen Crissenson. The women were left alone Wednesday night, while the men were in Portsmouth baiting their trolls for the morrow's fishing.

Louis Wagner, the murderer, was in the employ of Houtvet, and during a portion of Wednesday evening assisted the latter in the task of troll-baiting. He disappeared, however, about 8 o'clock in the evening, and it is stated that he was seen on one of the wharves of Portsmouth, with an ax in his hand. It is conjectured that he shortly after left for the shoals, as one of the crew of the fishing boat Iris missed a dory from her about 10 o'clock, and, as it afterward proved, this was the one used by the murderer in which to reach the scene of his brutal work. On Thursday morning, about 7 o'clock, Houtvet went out to the Shoals to set his trolls, and was hailed by some women from an island adjoining that on which the murder was committed. They informed him of the murder, although the extent of it was not imagined by them.

Houtvet, in company with two men, went to the house and found Annethe Crissenson lying dead in her night-clothes with her head badly bruised and mangled, apparently by an ax. From appearances, it is probable that she endeavored to escape, but was overtaken and killed outside the house, and the body dragged into the kitchen. She had three wounds in the vicinity of the right ear, one under the right eye, one on the frontal bone over the right eye; one under the left eye, one on the left ear, one on the left temple, and one back of the left ear,—all with the sharp edge of the ax. The brain could be seen through the wounds at the right ear.

The men looked further and saw the body of Karen lying on the bedroom floor, in a semi-nude state, in a pool of blood. She was clothed only in a chemise. The feet were straightened out, as if she had been in great agony. A white handkerchief was tied tightly around the neck, the knot being at the back of the head, probably to strangle her after she had hidden under the bed. Outside was a pool of blood and marks of a struggle in the snow, and there were finger-marks of blood on the doorway. She had five wounds on the back of the head, one breaking her skull, two on the left temple, two on the forehead over the right eye, one to the left of the right eye. Her tongue was protruding. The wounds were not sufficient to cause death, which must have ensued from strangulation.

Karen was 25 years of age and unmarried, and Annethe, two years her junior, was married.

Before the Coroner's jury Mrs. Houtvet testified that she had gone to bed on Wednesday night and her sister Annethe slept with her, while Karen slept on the lounge in the kitchen; in the night Karen cried out, "John scared me," thinking the man in the room was John Houtvet; "I heard some one pounding her; the door of the bedroom was fastened by some one on the kitchen side with a stick; I shouted, the stick came out of the door and I opened it, reached out and got Karen by the arm, and was struck with a chair; I pulled Karen into the bedroom with Annethe and me; told Annethe to jump out of the window and she did so; told her to run, but she was so frightened that she could only get to the corner of the house; I was holding the door of the bedroom, and the person in the kitchen was trying to force his way in; when he could not get in he went out around the house and I heard Annethe shout, "Louis, Louis;" he went back to the door and got the ax and came through the window; I saw him strike her three times; I could not see the face, but could see the figure of the man, and I knew him to be Louis Wagner. I jumped through the window, taking my skirt, and ran down by the hen-house; I tried to get Karen to come too, but she said she was too tired; I ran to the dock, but could find no dory there; I then went out on the island and hid behind the rocks; we went to bed about 10 p. m., and when I hid behind the rocks the moon was just setting; I stayed there until after the sun rose, fearing Louis Wagner was still on the island; I went down to the north side and swung my skirt as a signal for help; I came up on the point and shouted, and Mr. Inglebretzen heard me and came over from Appledore and took me to his house, where I arrived at 8 o'clock a. m.; we were all good friends; Wagner never made any advances to me or the others that I know of; the only time I saw Wagner was when I was looking through the window when he struck Annethe; I saw her lying on the ground when I jumped out of the window; when I was running away I heard Karen shouting, the voice sounding out of doors; I did not hear Wagner speak at all."

Mr. Houtvet had $45 in a trunk, $10 of it being in a pocketbook. The $10 was taken by Wagner, also $5 from a pocketbook belonging to another man and some scrip from another, which shows that robbery was the incentive. The murderer landed beyond the house. Had he not done so Mrs. Houtvet could have got away and left him on the island, where the fishermen would have made mincemeat of him in the morning. He, doubtless, feared that he might lose his boat and gave up hunting for her, and rowed off without her knowing it. Coming to this city, he immediately disguised himself by having his whiskers shaved off, and then proceeded to Boston, where he was arrested during the evening.

This morning it was announced that he would be brought back on the noon train, and there was, of course the wildest excitement. There seemed such a determined purpose on the part of the fishermen to wrest Wagner from the hands of the police on his arrival and apply lynch-law to him, that the Mayor deemed it prudent to apply for aid outside of the police force. Accordingly a detachment of marines from the navy-yard were sent for, and it was in consequence of their presence and services that the murderer is to-night safely in jail.

Upon the arrival of the train at Greenland, Mayor Marvin and Deputy Sheriff Brown came on board and demanded that the prisoner should be surrendered into the custody of the latter and lodged in jail, but Marshal Johnson assured them that he could and should convey him to the station-house. It was his intention to land his prisoner at the station, but the excited state of public feeling and the fear that Wagner would be lynched, induced the Mayor to order the conductor to stop the train at Rockingham street; and in compliance with the order of Mayor Marvin the officers left the cars at that point with their prisoner, an extra pair of handcuffs was put on, and, with Deputy Marshal Entwistle on one side and Marshal Johnson on the other, they proceeded toward the station.

In the meantime upwards of ten thousand people awaited the arrival of Wagner, and, getting wind of the dodge of the officers to avoid the crowd, they came rushing down Islington street on foot and in pungs and sleighs. The prisoner had been conveyed over half the route, when cries were raised, "Kill him!" "Hang him!" "Take him!" "Go for a rope!" and a rush was made by about one hundred excited men. The officers drew their revolvers and warned the crowd to keep back. Intimidated by this show of weapons the multitude refrained from any further demonstrations until just as the prisoner reached the entrance to the station-house, when the crowd made a simultaneous rush, and, with shouts of "Take him now!" "Kill him!" attempted to rescue him from the officers. In this they were unsuccessful.

The detachment of marines from the Navy Yard met the crowd with fixed bayonets and pressed them back, and Wagner was safely lodged in a cell. The mob, baffled of their prey, remained hanging round the station-house, vowing vengeance, but, like law-abiding citizens, a second sober thought convinced them of the futility of all attempts to take the prisoner from the hands of the law.

Mrs. Houtvet is in a worse condition, and great fears are entertained by her friends that she will not survive the terrible ordeal through which she passed. A high fever set in to-day, and her feet, which were frozen, are in such a condition that it is probable that amputation will be necessary, in which case she cannot live.

A Bird-Show.

London Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

I went out yesterday to the Crystal Palace to see an exhibition of a novel kind—namely, one of birds. It is a prize exhibition, and has been the means of bringing together some thousands of rare and curious specimens, many of which are works of the British fancier's art. The majority are canaries, and it is wonderful what variety has been secured in the culture of this little bird. From little brown things hardly bigger than a large-sized moth, to burly yellow creatures, large as a swallow, we have every dimension and every variation of color and plumage. A prize having been offered for the most eccentrically colored canary, we have the drollest arrangement of dyes,—some all yellow on one side and dark on the other, others striped like little zebras, others spotted. The price at which each fancier holds his ornithologic creation is appended in the catalogue, and these prices are sometimes wild—one being a thousand pounds! Think of a little yellow fledgling—a "goldfinch male"—7 months old, costing $5,000 in gold. The average price is a pound. These little things are domiciled in various kinds of cages, some in little gothic mansions, others have all the modern conveniences, including a well from which to draw up water into it, and one large mansion with lodgings for a half-dozen birds, is very elegant, and marked "Canary Cottage." Those who think that canaries have a uniform song would be undeceived if they could listen for a time in the Crystal Palace. One little bird has a note just like the sound of the finest string of a violin; others are as mellow-toned as a German flute. For some singular reason—probably because the birds cannot be made to sing by the most tender or threatening persuasions when they do not wish to do so—no prize is offered for either singing or talking—very important accomplishments have thus been disregarded in the bestowal of prizes. There is an African gray parrot, aged 15 years, which says, "Tom, Tom, the piper's son, stole a pig, and—run;" "Poor old boy;" "Sally come up!" "Go to bed!" and sundry other things. A pretty lady came to its cage, and it remarked, "Kiss me!"—whereon the lady retires in confusion. Another, not so good looking, approaches, but is not so fortunate; the bird cocks its eye and says, "I don't like you." A boy who laughs is asked, "Does your mother know you're out?" and a rough passing by is hailed with, "Any old hats?" Another—a cockatoo of 18 months—danced till it was tired to the tune of "Pop goes the weasel," and then subsided with the remark, "Cockey has got a bad cold." "King Tom" is a great favorite, as he assures us that he "won't bite," bids each "Paddle your own canoe," and invites his visitors to "smoke." There are two birds which gain favor by their enthusiastic loyalty, one—a green parrot—loving to whistle "God Save the Queen," and the other—a beautiful green paroquet, with an owlishly profound expression—crying "Three cheers for the Queen! Hip, hip, hip, hurrah!" It is quite conscious of its attractions, and generally ends its performance with "Pretty green beauty." This it varies, however, with "Walter, bring Polly a pot of beer," or—it's most extensive sentence—"Get up, Mary, and get Polly a sweet cup of tea, quick, quick, that's a dear!" Roars of laughter and delight greet these various performances, and the crowd can hardly tear itself away from them to attend to the other birds. The loyal parrots are repeatedly asked their opinion on the Central Asia question, and one being asked its sentiments concerning the Prince of Wales, excited great mirth by replying, "Pretty green pet—pot of beer!" There are Barbary doves, and diamond sparrows, coral-necked sparrows, read-headed cardinals, waxbills, nightingales, and one very pretty specimen of the Virginia nightingale. Wise magpies excite great attention, especially one which says, "Harry, I want you;" it will cough and sneeze, and do many other things, such as repeating the name "Annie," with quaint pathos. Altogether, it would be hard to beat this exhibition for interest.

London in the Dark.

From the Pall Mall Gazette of Feb. 19.

It may be said with almost literal truth that Londoners have not seen daylight this week. To-day, however, the darkness has been even worse than on Monday and Tuesday. Up to noon it was impossible to dispense with gas and candles. On the south side of the Thames the darkness was excessive. The railway stations were lighted up exactly as at night. There has been no great amount of fog, and traffic has not been seriously interfered with in the streets, on the railways, or on the river.

The California Aeronaut.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 10.—Lay's balloon landed last night safely in the mountains near Almaden, sixty-five miles from this place.

BIRTH.

CUDDY—Wife of Thos. Cuddy, Frederick-place, Hyde Park, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

JACOBSON—BLOW—In St. Louis, Feb. 26, at the residence of the Hon. Henry T. Blow, the bride's uncle, Augustus Jacobson and Alice E. Blow.

DEATHS.

QUINN—On March 10, Mary, wife of James Quinn, in her [illegible] year.
Endowed with every Christian virtue, she has just gone to her reward, while a loving husband and an affectionate family mourn their loss.
Funeral will leave the residence of the family, 406 South Morgan-st., at 10 o'clock, a. m., on Wednesday, and proceed to the Jesuit Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery by carriages. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

LONGLEY—At Harlem, on Thursday, Edwin E. Longley, aged 6 years, son of W. H. Longley. Funeral to-day at Wheaton.

TURNER—On March 10, William Turner, infant son of Thomas and Armindy Turner, aged 10 months and 1 days.
Funeral, Tuesday, at 2 p. m., at 22 Douglas-place. Friends are invited to attend.
☞ Glasgow papers please copy.

BUSHNELL—At Beloit, Wis., on the 8th inst., Prof. J. J. Bushnell, of Beloit College.
Funeral at 3 p. m., Tuesday, 11th.

HART—On March 10, Carrie L., wife of Henry B. Hart.
Funeral from the residence, No. 30 Sixteenth-st., Wednesday, 2 p. m. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

796 Wabash-av.

GENTEEL FURNITURE

AT AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, March 12, at 10 o'clock, at 796 Wabash-av. Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room, and Kitchen Furniture, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Stoves, Bedding, Crockery, Glassware, etc.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 87 Market-st.

By G. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.

Another Great Catalogue Sale, AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, AT 9½ A. M., OF

Boots, Shoes & Slippers

This assortment is large, the goods prime, and price such as buyers make.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

REGULAR WEDNESDAY'S SALE OF DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC.,

Wednesday morning, March 12, 1873. New Goods just received in large assortment.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 31 and 33 South Canal-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW LAW BOOKS.

Little, Brown & Co.,
110 Washington-st., Boston,

Publish this Day;

VOL. II. DE GEX & JONES' REPORTS OF CASES Determined in the Court of Appeal in Chancery. Edited by Hon. J. C. Perkins. 8vo. Law sheep. $5.50.

Ready March 10.

VOL. VII. NOTT & HUNTINGTON'S REPORTS OF Cases Decided in the United States Court of Claims. 8vo. Law sheep. $5.50.

March 24.

SCHOULER ON THE LAW OF PERSONAL PROPERTY. 8vo. Law sheep. $7.50.

VOL. III. DE GEX & JONES' REPORTS OF CASES Determined in the Court of Appeal in Chancery. 8vo. Law sheep. $5.00.

Forthcoming Books to be published in April and May.

BISHOP'S COMMENTARIES ON THE LAW OF Marriage and Divorce. Fifth Edition. 2 vols. 8vo. $15.00.

STORY ON THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED States. Fourth Edition. With Notes and Additions by Hon. Thomas M. Cooley. 2 vols. 8vo. $15.00.

MAY ON THE LAW OF INSURANCE as Applicable to Fire, Life, Accident, and other Risks not Marine. 8vo. $7.50.

CLARKE & FINNELLY'S HOUSE OF LORDS REPORTS. Vols. I., II., III., and IV. Edited by Hon. J. C. Perkins. Per vol., $6.00.

VOL. IV. DE GEX & JONES' REPORTS OF CASES Determined in the Court of Appeal in Chancery.

BIGELOW'S OVERRULED CASES. Royal 8vo.

BAGEHOT'S ENGLISH CONSTITUTION. Crown 8vo.

RAWLE'S TREATISE ON THE LAW OF COVENANTS for Title. Fourth Edition. 8vo. $7.50.

STORY ON THE LAW OF CONTRACTS. Fifth Edition. 2 vols. 8vo. $15.00.